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Pride and Prejudice: The Reader's Guide

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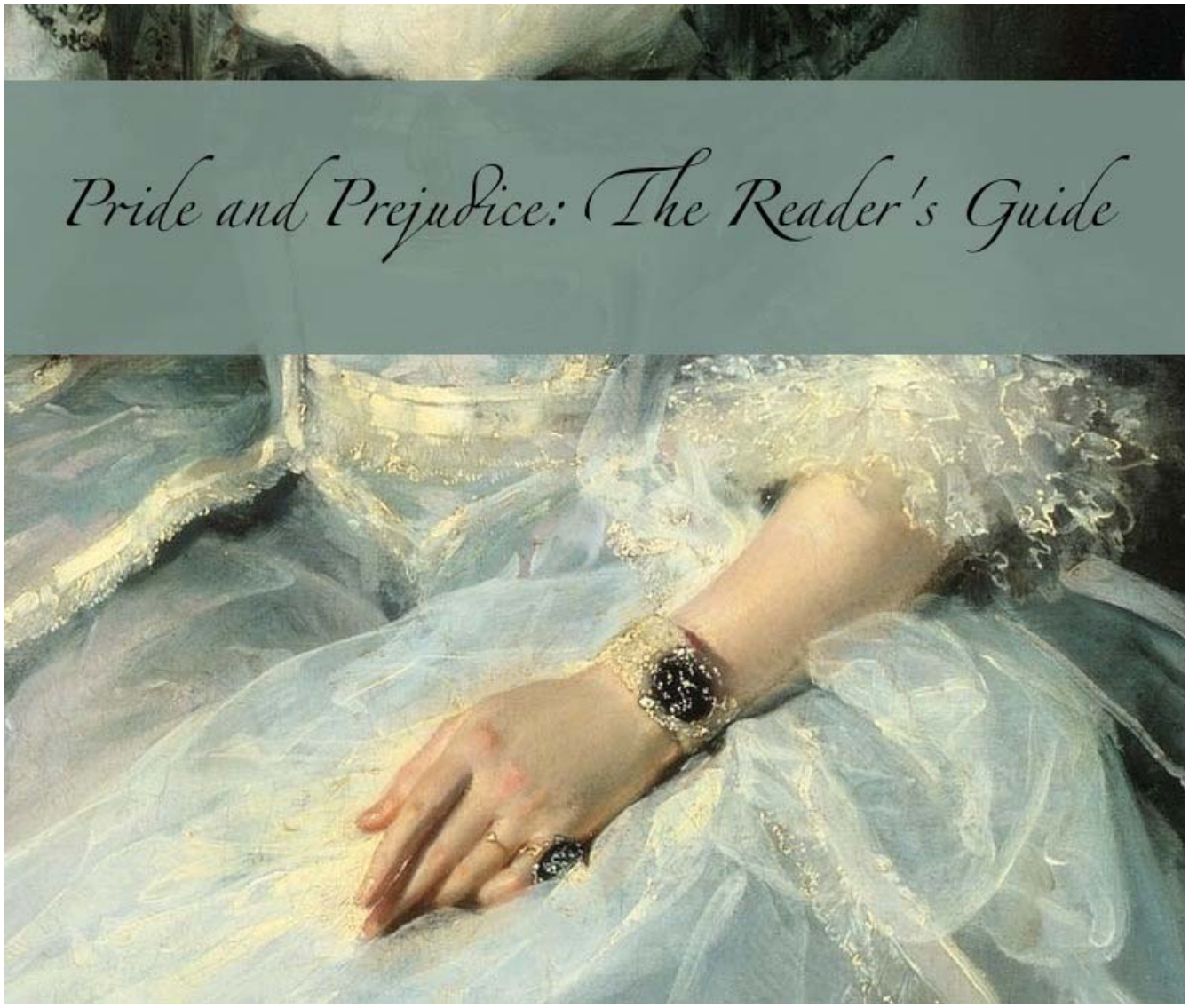
Pride and Prejudice: The Reader's Guide

About the Guide

Welcome to the *Pride and Prejudice Reader's Guide*! Developed collaboratively in the Fall of 2013 by majors in the Department of English Language and Literatures at Wright State University, this guide provides you with key information about Jane Austen's novel, whether you're reading it for the first or the fifteenth time. Students enrolled in Crystal B. Lake's senior seminar on *Pride and Prejude* worked together to develop plot summaries, character lists, discussion questions, bibliographies, a glossary and other tools that they felt would be helpful for Austen's twenty-first century readers. At the end of the guide, you can also view posters representing some students' research projects into specific aspects of the novel. This guide and its research was not only part of a course, but also part of a special celebration organized by CELIA: The Ohio Center for Excellence for Collaborative Education, Leadership, and Innovation in the Arts, featuring internationally-renowned experts on Jane Austen, British literature, culture, and history as well as a number of unique community-outreach events, including a Regency Ball.


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Natural accidents in practising Quadrille Dancing.

Plot Summary: Volume I

Click here to see an [redacted] created by student Elizabeth George of all the events in the novel.

Chapter 1:
Pride and Prejudice begins with the line “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.” The opposite of this idea is then shown in Chapter 1 and throughout the novel. In Chapter 1 we see Mr. and Mrs. Bennet discussing a young man that has just moved into Netherfield Park, a Mr. Bingley. He is both single and wealthy; because of these factors Mrs. Bennet is certain she will be able to marry off one of their five daughters. Mrs. Bennet believes that it is her role as a mother to find husbands for her daughters. She tries to persuade Mr. Bennet into paying Mr. Bingley a visit once both men have been introduced. He tells her he does not see a reason to do so, and that she herself should go. However because she is a woman she is not allowed to per etiquette. She insults his interest in his daughter’s futures, and says that even if there were 20 wealthy men he would still not care. He assures her that if there were 20 men to call on, he would visit them all.

Chapter 2:
The Bennet family is together in their home in Longbourn. That morning, Mr. Bennet secretly visited Mr. Bingley, but Mrs. Bennet is unaware of this. She is upset that an introduction has not been made yet and discusses how

Mrs. Long will be interested in Mr. Bingley being a match for her own nieces, and that they have ruined the chance of marriage for one of their daughters. She is resentful about Mr. Bennet's casualness in the situation. Mr. Bennet discusses his role in the introduction, that if he is to meet Mr. Bingley it is his duty to introduce him to others. Once his wife is annoyed with the subject, he reveals to the family that he visited Mr. Bingley that morning and then leaves his wife and daughters discuss Mr. Bingley. Once they are alone Mrs. Bennet begins to talk of the upcoming ball, when Mr. Bingley would return the visit, and when he should be invited to dinner.

Chapter 3:

Immediately after Mr. Bennet reveals that he has visited Mr. Bingley, Mrs. Bennet rejoices in the possibility of him marrying one of her daughters. The reports from their neighbors William and Lady Lucas confirm what Mr. Bennet told his wife and daughters about Mr. Bingley. Mr. Bingley right away returns Mr. Bennet’s visit, staying no more then ten minutes, thus emphasizing the cordial nature of the visit and showing one of the most important aspects of Regency social culture. Although he does not have a chance to see the Bennet daughters, they were able to see him from an upper window and they noticed how fashionable he was. The Meryton ball commences and Mr. Bingley is quickly singled out as the most amiable gentleman at the occasion. He is described as pleasant, easy-going, and gentlemanlike, in sharp contrast to one of the friends he brought to the ball, Mr. Darcy. Mr. Darcy, unlike Mr. Bingley, dances hardly at all, and in one of the seminal lines of the novel slights Elizabeth Bennet as “tolerable” but “not handsome enough” to attract him. However, the ball passes without further

incident, and while Elizabeth was hurt by the insult she made a joke of it later among her friends, showing her spirited rejection of Mr. Darcy in a way unlike many typical women at that time. Mr. Bingley, in spite of Mr. Darcy's rudeness, was much admired by everyone and he took a particular liking to Jane Bennet, dancing with her twice while she was distinguished by his two sisters. The Bennet women return home, Mrs. Bennet proceeding to torment her husband with the tales of the wonderful Mr. Bingley and the distasteful Mr. Darcy.

Chapter 4:

Upon finding themselves alone after the ball, Jane and Elizabeth speak more openly about Mr. Bingley. Jane is very pleased with the attention she'd received from him and describes how much she admires him. Elizabeth describes Jane's character more in-depth than had been in the novel before now. She is said to be the most agreeable person, which meshes well with Mr. Bingley's personality, and yet with all her good sense she seems blinded to the all faults of others. Elizabeth listens to her describe the Bingley family and although she approves of Mr. Bingley she is less convinced of his sisters, whom she views as proud and conceited and so thought "well of themselves and meanly of others". The rest of the chapter summarizes Mr. Bingley's financial situation and his relationship to Mr. Darcy. The two of them are close friends, despite how opposite types of their characters. Between them there is an understanding of Darcy's superior knowledge of the world and of wit, yet Darcy is described as "haughty, reserved, and fastidious". Both good friends, one liked by everyone, the other disliked by all those same people. The Meryton ball is given as a classic example of this, where Mr. Bingley

pleased and was pleased by everyone present and Mr. Darcy was universally disliked and had not one good thing to say. However, in the midst of it all, Bingley's sisters approve of Jane Bennet and therefore Mr. Bingley feels justified in thinking of her as he so chose.

Chapter 5:

The morning after the ball, the Lucas women come to Longbourn to gossip the evening events with their intimate friends, the Bennet women. Mrs. Bennet starts the conversation by telling Charlotte Lucas how she began the evening well by being Mr. Bingley's first choice of a dance partner. Charlotte quickly answers with the fact that Mr. Bingley preferred Jane. Mrs. Bennet agrees with Charlotte, adding that it did seem as though Mr. Bingley admired Jane more since he danced with her twice. In fact, Mr. Bingley told Mr. Robinson that the eldest Miss Benet was the prettiest woman in the room. The topic of the conversation then changes to Mr. Darcy and how he insulted Elizabeth by not dancing with her. Mrs. Bennet claimes that Mr. Darcy is a disagreeable man and she is told by Mrs. Long that he sat close to her for half an hour without once speaking to her. Jane tries to see some good in Mr. Darcy and defend him, but Elizabeth won't have it. Mary gives her two cents on her opinion of pride and vanity, and the younger Lucas brother, who comes along with his sisters, claims if he were as rich as Mr. Darcy, he would keep a pack of foxhounds, and drink a bottle of wine every day. In this chapter, the custom of paying morning visits is shown as a regular form of recreation, as well as a social duty for young women.

Chapter 6:

The ladies of Longbourn visit Netherfield. Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley think Jane's manners are pleasing but find Mrs. Bennet intolerable and the younger sisters not worth speaking to. Elizabeth does not care for the women and thinks their kindness to Jane is the influence of their brother's admiration. Elizabeth can tell that Jane was falling for Mr. Bingley and is glad that Jane is guarding her feelings from the suspicions of the impertinent. Charlotte feels differently. She believes that if a woman conceals her affection from a man, she could lose the opportunity of making his attachment permanent. Charlotte also tells Elizabeth that she wishes Jane 'success' at the proposition of marriage to Mr. Bingley, but says that happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance, and that a couple knowing each other does not advance their felicity in the least. Elizabeth laughs at Charlotte and tells her that what she is saying is not sound. Meanwhile, Mr. Darcy is noticing that Elizabeth's dark eyes have beautiful expression and believes her manners to have an easy playfulness. Mr. Darcy approaches the two women and Elizabeth asks him if he thought she expressed herself well when she was teasing Colonel Forster. Mr. Darcy replies, "With great energy." Charlotte and Elizabeth then leave to play the piano. Elizabeth's performance is pleasing. Then Mary takes over at the piano while Mr. Darcy stands in silent indignation at the sight of the younger Lucas sisters dancing with officers to the music of Scotch and Irish airs. Sir William Lucas speaks to Mr. Darcy about what a charming amusement dancing is for young people. Mr. Darcy states that every savage can dance. Sir William Lucas then sees Elizabeth and presents her to Mr. Darcy, saying that he cannot refuse to dance when such a beauty is before him. Mr. Darcy is not unwilling, but Elizabeth claims she has not the least intention of dancing,

thus refusing to dance with him. Elizabeth leaves. Miss Bingley approaches Mr. Darcy who tells her that Elizabeth Bennet is keeping his mind agreeably engaged, and that he had been thinking of the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow. The reader is left feeling Miss Bingley's jealousy. In this chapter, Elizabeth politely refuses to dance with Mr. Darcy by claiming she has no intention of dancing with anyone. By custom, if she refuses to dance with one man she cannot accept the invitation of another.

Chapter 7:

The Bennet estate's economics are examined, as it is explained to readers that Mr. Bennet must leave his property to the closest male heir. Catherine and Lydia have been informed by their uncle, Mr. Phillips, that Meryton is hosting a regiment of militia in the neighborhood, who will remain there through the winter. Excited at the prospect of meeting young soldiers, the girls discuss the news endlessly, after which Mr. Bennet announces that his two daughters are the silliest girls in the country. A letter from Caroline Bingley arrives for Jane, requesting that Jane dine with Caroline Bingley and Mrs. Hurst. Mrs. Bennet, always mindful of an opportunity for one of her daughters to spend time with a prospective husband, thinks that it will rain that evening. She puts into action a scheme that will ensure Jane's visit will be extended. Mrs. Bennet asserts that Jane must take a horse rather than the coach in order to ensure that Jane must stay over night at Netherfield. No sooner after Jane leaves on horseback does it begin to rain. Elizabeth receives a letter from Jane that she is sick from being wet by the rain during her ride to Netherfield, and Elizabeth resolves to walk the three miles to visit

her sister. Upon her arrival, Elizabeth makes a shockingly unkempt appearance, but Jane is grateful to see her beloved sister during such a time. After their breakfast, Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst join Elizabeth and Jane, because they have nothing better to do. The country doctor comes to Netherfield to inspect Jane's condition and asserts that she has a cold. Once the doctor has gone, Jane's feverish cold persists, her head aching. Throughout this time, Elizabeth stays at Jane's side, concerned only for her sister. At three o'clock, Elizabeth feels she should leave Netherfield in order to get back to the Bennet estate before it is dark, but Jane insists that Elizabeth not leave, and Miss Bingley is obliged to invite Elizabeth to spend the night and Netherfield. Elizabeth accepts this request and a messenger is sent to inform the Bennet family of the news and to fetch Elizabeth fresh clothes.

Chapter 8:

Later in the evening, Elizabeth, Miss Bingley, Mr. Bingley, Mr. Darcy, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst all sit down to dinner, and Elizabeth reports to a concerned Mr. Bingley that Jane's health has not improved. Elizabeth, again, is reminded of her initial distaste for the Bingley sisters, as they act indifferent and cold towards her throughout the meal. Elizabeth soon discovers that even Mr. Hurst is a disagreeable man, who lives only to eat, drink, and play cards. After dinner, Elizabeth visits Jane, leaving the table. Quickly after her departure, the Bingley sisters begin gossiping about Elizabeth, but Mr. Bingley responds with only kind things to say of their newest guest. Mr. Darcy allies himself with the sisters but still admits to his enchantment with Elizabeth to Miss Bingley. Elizabeth rejoins the party downstairs a while

later, and she finds them playing a card game of Loo. Declining to play because she assumes that the stakes are too high for her to partake, she justifies her departure from her sister's side by telling the group that she would simply prefer to read, now that Jane is asleep. Mr. Bingley kindly offers her the books of his library, and extensive talk about Mr. Darcy's library at Pemberley ensues. When Miss Bingley exclaims how wonderful Mr. Darcy's younger sister is, her prowess for the piano forte is revealed. Conversation about women's accomplishments or the lack there of begins to transpire into a topic of debate, and Miss Bingley adamantly assures the group that there are specified accomplishments that exemplify the ideal woman of accomplishment. Clearly in disagreement with Miss Bingley and Mr. Darcy's opinion on the matter, Elizabeth leaves the room (readers assume she is checking on Jane), and Miss Bingley is quick to gossip about the scene that Elizabeth had made in the morning upon her arrival at Netherfield. When Elizabeth returns to the room, she reports that her sister is in worse condition and it is decided upon that if her condition should not improve by the morning, the doctor will once again be summoned. The Bingley sisters pass their evening with a duet, and Mr. Bingley consoles himself by ordering his attendants to be at service to Jane and her sister throughout the night.

Chapter 9:

Elizabeth has been at Netherfield for a few days because her older sister, Jane, is too ill to leave. Elizabeth, worrying over her sister's health, has a message sent to their mother requesting her visit. During her stay at Netherfield, Elizabeth gets to know the residents more, and these residents

include: Mr. Bingley, his two sisters Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst, his brother in law Mr. Hurst, and his friend Mr. Darcy. When Elizabeth and Jane's mother, Mrs. Bennet, visits with her youngest daughter Lydia, she is determined to persuade the Bingley's to keep Jane a little while longer because she wants Mr. Bingley to marry her daughter. Mrs. Bennet is in the mindset that the longer Jane stays there, the greater the chance she has at a proposal. During her visit, Mrs. Bennet speaks of the Lucas sisters as being inferior to Jane. She refers to the Lucas sisters as "plain" while insisting that her daughter Jane has beauty that is envied. Her reason for doing so is to try to convince Mr. Bingley that Jane is quite a catch and worthy of his hand. Once Mrs. Bennet is satisfied that Jane will remain at Netherfield longer, she calls for her carriage and departs, because she has completed her task for the day of pushing Jane and Mr. Bingley possibly a little closer together. Her main focus is making sure that her daughters get married off to men of good status and wealth, regardless of what kind of man he is or whether or not her daughter likes him, let alone being in love. There is even a short description on the youngest Bennet daughter Lydia that describes how she came out to society at only age fifteen and that there are high hopes for her. Because of how promising Lydia is described here in the area of finding a husband of good stature and inheritance, even more pressure is put on her four older sisters to find someone to settle down with.

Chapter 10:

Jane and Elizabeth have yet to leave Netherfield. While Jane is still ill in bed, Elizabeth interacts with the residents which include: Mr. Bingley (to whom Jane becomes fond of), his sisters Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst, his brother

in law Mr. Hurst, and his dear friend Mr. Darcy. One evening the group, excluding Jane, enters the drawing-room to attend to their own form of entertainment. Mr. Darcy takes to writing letters to his sister, Mr. Hurst and Mr. Bingley play a card game called piquet while Mrs. Hurst observes, Elizabeth takes up needlework and Miss Bingley strikes up a conversation with Mr. Darcy. The dialogue later includes Elizabeth and Mr. Bingley which turns into an argument between them and Mr. Darcy. It is mentioned that the argument beings to seem like a dispute, which refers to Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth showing flirtation. Miss Bingley, who is quite interested in Mr. Darcy, catches on to their dance of self-display and begins to see Elizabeth as a rival in winning the hand of Mr. Darcy. Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth's relationship develops into one in which they can't stand each other but they have some sort of connection. Elizabeth sees him as an arrogant man, while Mr. Darcy becomes infatuated with her. Miss Bingley sets out to push Elizabeth away so she can have Mr. Darcy for herself. She does so by teasing Mr. Darcy during a walk in the shrubbery about a hypothetical marriage to Elizabeth, and what it would entail considering her inferior family. The love triangle is brought to light. Elizabeth and Mrs. Hurst come upon Mr. Darcy and Miss Bingley. Mrs. Hurst forms a trio by taking Darcy's arm, leaving no room for Elizabeth. She, however, is not bothered by their rudeness and continues on her way alone despite a suggestion by Darcy to take the avenue to allow room for her.

Chapter 11:

After dinner Elizabeth is pleased to find that Jane is well enough to accompany herself, Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley in the drawing room. An

hour later Mr. Hurst, Mr. Bingley, and Mr. Darcy join the ladies. Each of the men greet Jane when they enter, but none so much as Mr. Bingley, who is so attentive to Jane that he pays little attention to anyone else. The evening starts off quite, as no one intends to play cards or music. Darcy finds himself in a book. Miss Bingley picks up the second volume of the book Mr. Darcy has chosen; however, she seems more interested in distracting Mr. Darcy than reading her book. Growing increasingly bored Miss Bingley joins in Jane and Mr. Bingley's conversation of the ball that is to occur at Netherfield. Miss. Bingley advises Mr. Bingley to consider Mr. Darcy before planning the ball, to which Mr. Bingley replies that Mr. Darcy can go to bed before the ball if he does not wish to attend. Miss Bingley gets up to walk around the room in hopes of catching Mr. Darcy's eye. Being unsuccessful, she approaches Elizabeth and asks her to join. Elizabeth accepts the invitation. As the women walk, Mr. Darcy looks up and closes his book. He is invited to join, but declines stating that their motives for walking would be useless if he joined. Miss Bingley is confused and asks Mr. Darcy what he is implying. Mr. Darcy explains that if he were to join, either the gossip they intend to share would be interfered with, or the purpose of displaying their figures would go to waste if they had no one to watch. Miss. Bingley asks Elizabeth how they should retort to Mr. Darcy for his accusations. Elizabeth believes that they should laugh him off, but states that because Miss. Bingley knows his character better, she should know how to respond. The conversation then moves deeper into the character of Mr. Darcy. As the conversation continues, Mr. Darcy admits to some of his flaws, which include: his temper, his ability to hold grudges and his ability to be resentful. Elizabeth further defines Mr. Darcy's flaw as having the tendency to hate everyone, and Mr. Darcy quickly

explains that Elizabeth's flaw is having the tendency to misunderstanding people. Miss Bingley becomes irritated-again because the conversation doesn't involve her, so she asks for music to break up the night. Later, Mr. Darcy fears that he has shown too much interest in Elizabeth.

Chapter 12:

The next morning Elizabeth writes to her mother asking that the carriage be sent for them sometime during the day. As one might guess, Mrs. Bennet is not fond of this idea and answered that the carriage would not be ready until Tuesday, which would complete Jane's week stay at Neitherfield-that had previously been agreed upon. Elizabeth who feels as if she has worn out her welcome, urged Jane to ask Mr. Bingley if they could use his carriage to return to Longbourn. Mr. Bingley tries to persuade Jane to stay a while longer: however, she is certain that she is well enough. Mr. Bingley agrees to have the carriage ready the following day. The news of the sister's request is a relief to both Mr. Darcy and Miss Bingley. Mr. Darcy feels as if he has stepped outside of his boundaries and that his attraction to Elizabeth is growing stronger. Miss Bingley's jealously of Elizabeth had resulted in treating her poorly; also with Elizabeth present she felt the need to compete for Mr. Darcy's attention, which in turn annoyed him. Knowing that Elizabeth would only be there for a day longer, Darcy avoids conversation, even when the two are alone. To Mr. Darcy's surprise Elizabeth takes no notice of him trying to ignore her, which as a result, intrigues him even more. The following morning everyone said there goodbyes. Miss Bingley gives Jane a warm embrace and Elizabeth a handshake. Elizabeth is so relieved to be returning home. Upon returning home, Mrs. Bennet is upset with the girl's for coming

home early and for inconveniencing the Bingley's. Mr. Bennett is happy to have the girls home, for he longed for a conversation that involved sense, which lacked while they were gone. Jane and Elizabeth find Mary studying and Lydia and Kitty eager to share the latest gossip about officers.

Chapter 13:

After some playful banter with his wife and children, Mr. Bennet reveals that he has invited a special houseguest to dinner. The women, believing the guest to be Mr. Bingley, are very disappointed to learn that Mr. Bennet's intended guest is his cousin Mr. Collins, to whom the Bennet estate is entailed. Though Jane and Elizabeth struggle to explain Mr. Collins' relative innocence in regards to the estate, Mrs. Bennet remains indignant. This resentment of Mr. Collins is most likely a microcosm of her, as well as many other Regency women's, obsession with fortune and concern with always being provided for. Mr. Bennet then proceeds to produce the letter in which Mr. Collins suggests his visit. This letter provides an informative glimpse into Mr. Collins' character: polite, apologetic, and always carrying a sense of formality that borders on painfully awkward. After reading the letter, Elizabeth very astutely notes his extreme prejudice in favor of Lady Catherine, a quality that is more fully noted in later chapters. While Lydia, Catherine, and Mary all seem relatively unconcerned by the introduction of Mr. Collins, the two eldest siblings appear to be very interested as to whether the mystery gentleman will prove to be as apologetic and eccentric as he seems to be. Oddly enough, Mr. Bennet asserts that he is hoping that he will be an insensible man, which he very well proves to be. Upon his arrival, Mr. Collins lives up to the formality foreshadowed in his letter, paying many compliments on all of the

family members and on the house itself, despite the rudeness of Mrs. Bennet. He even offers a vague allusion to his intention to marry one of the Bennet girls, which will come to fruition in later scenes.

Chapter 14:

After a casual remark by Mr. Bennet after dinner with Mr. Collins regarding the charitable nature of Lady Catherine, Mr. Collins spends most of the chapter discussing Lady Catherine, her affairs, her nature, and her relations. The addressing of this subject causes Mr. Collins to adopt a manner even more formal than usual, which is perhaps Austen's satirizing of the necessity of extremely proper decorum when speaking of the wealthy and powerful. He describes the extreme generosity the Lady has shown him. Indeed, while she has undoubtedly provided a great deal of assistance to Mr. Collins, it soon becomes apparent that the Lady has an overbearing nature, almost ordering Mr. Collins to rearrange his furniture and seek a wife as soon as possible. Collins then goes on to briefly describe Miss de Bourgh, Lady Catherine's daughter, as well as her governess. Miss de Bourgh is quite accurately described as a very sickly girl, though one who is due to inherit a significant amount of money after the Lady's death. Indeed, she is so frail that she is not even able to travel to London to experience the high society, which she could have been a part of otherwise. Mr. Bennet, though amused at the ridiculousness of his cousin, eventually grows tired of talking, and instructs Mr. Collins to read aloud to the children, who are shocked at his refusal to read a novel. He proceeds to read from a volume of dry sermons until he is interrupted by Lydia. Collins is obviously flustered by the incident, and formally yet rudely refuses to continue.

Chapter 15:

Mr. Collins exposes his true character and his intentions in visiting Longbourn to the Bennets. Collins' father is described to be an "illiterate and miserly father" (Austen 109) and is attributed the reason for Mr. Collins not being an educated and sensible man in society. This education, or lack thereof, eventually turned into the Collins we have come accustomed to throughout the book; a very self-important individual. Luckily for Mr. Collins he came across a clerical position in Hunsford where he became acquainted with the almighty Lady Catherine de Bourgh. This relationship will only add to the self-importance that Mr. Collins so willing portrays at all hours of the day.Now as for Mr. Collins intentions for visiting the Bennets at Longbourn, of course Mr. Collins will be inheriting the Bennets estate once Mr. Bennet dies. In hopes of reconciling with the Bennet family Mr. Collins has hopes of marrying one of the daughters. Mr. Collins thought this to be very considerate of himself to make such amends with Bennets and Mrs. Bennet seemed to share that feeling as he "was now in her good graces" (110). Mr. Collins originally planned to woo the eldest Bennet daughter, but after conversing with Mrs. Bennet he learns that she has hopes being engaged to another man to which Mr. Collins averts his attention to Elizabeth. Mrs. Bennet was thrilled with this change and excited about the prospect of having two married daughters.All the daughters except for Mary made plans to walk into Meryton and Mr. Bennet requested that Mr. Collins go with them because Mr. Collins constant talking and following was driving him a little crazy. On the arrival into Meryton Kitty and Lydia were no longer attentive to the Bennet group but only to the militia men who were in town, Mr. Denny

and Mr. Wickham. The group then encountered Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley and the bulk of the conversation was between Mr. Bingley and Jane with some other casual acknowledgements among group members. One however was not so casual. The exchange between Wickham and Darcy was an awkward one as each changed colors while addressing the other. Darcy and Wickham left shortly after and the Bennets, Collins, Denny and Wickham were all invited into Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' parlour but Denny and Wickham graciously declined and parted ways.

Chapter 16:

The five Bennet daughters along with Mr. Collins attend Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' house in the evening and the women were delighted to hear that Mr. Wickham accepted the invitation to the Phillips' home and was in attendance. Mr. Collins immediately starts to draw comparisons to the Phillips' house to that of a housekeeper's quarters at Rosings. Mrs. Phillips was initially not too thrilled with the comparison but after much boasting of Lady Catherine and Rosings and all of its grandeur Mrs. Phillips was happy with such a comparison. After Mr. Collins filled the conversational void with praise of Lady Catherine, Rosings and even his own humble abode Mr. Wickham and other officers joined the party.All of the women there seem fancied by the presence of Mr. Wickham except for Elizabeth, who he chose to sit next to for the evening. Collins' attractiveness to the women, although initially very insignificant, was even further lowered with the arrival of the officers and Mrs. Phillips entertained him with cards while the women were distracted by the officers before them. Elizabeth and Wickham began to talk and Elizabeth found herself wondering of the acquaintance between Wickham and Mr.

Darcy. Luckily for her Wickham brought up Darcy in the conversation. After some brief conversing of the extent of the relationship between Darcy and Elizabeth she reveals that Darcy “is not at all liked in Hertfordshire” and that “every body is disgusted with his pride” (117).After Mr. Wickham had already explained that he has no right to give his own opinion of Darcy he continues talking to Elizabeth about the relationship between himself and Darcy and give his many opinions on the subject. He reveals that his father was a steward to Mr. Darcy (father) and a well-respected man in the eyes of father Darcy. This being said it was promised to Wickham’s father on his death bed that Mr. Darcy would take care of Wickham and become his godfather. Wickham continues to explain how he was to be a clergyman and inherit some of father Darcy’s estate upon his death but was cheated out of it by the Mr. Darcy we have come to know. Elizabeth could not help but feel more admiration for Wickham as his story unfolded. Collins and Mrs. Phillips return to the main table after cards only to have Collins resume his self-important behavior. He speaks of the money he lost and how it is of no great matter to him because of Lady Catherine. With the mention of Lady de Bourgh Wickham explains to Elizabeth that Lady Catherine is the aunt of Mr. Darcy and her daughter is thought to marry him and join their fortunes together.

Chapter 17:

Elizabeth relates the conversation she had with Mr. Wickham to Jane. Jane is shocked upon hearing Mr. Wickham’s story of Mr. Darcy. She is conflicted because her good nature causes her to believe that Mr. Darcy could not be capable of doing such a thing to Mr. Wickham. On the other hand, she cannot

believe that Mr. Wickham, who is a seemingly likable man, would falsely accuse Mr. Darcy of such a thing. Jane then tries to persuade Elizabeth to understand Mr. Darcy's perspective on the matter. Elizabeth, however, finds much more favor in Mr. Wickham's story, and finds his accounts truly sincere. Mr. Bingley and his sister's arrive at the Bennet residence, to formerly invite the family to the upcoming ball at Netherfield. The Bennet's are very pleased to receive a personal invitation from Mr. Bingley. Mrs. Bennet finds the invitation to be a great compliment to Jane. Jane looks forward to spending considerable time with Mr. Bingley and his sisters. Elizabeth anticipates dancing quite a deal with Mr. Wickham, and delights in the thought of seeing the confirmation of his accounts in Mr. Darcy's behavior. Catherine and Lydia are also ecstatic about the ball. Mr. Collins makes known to Elizabeth that he himself anticipates dancing the first two dances with her at the ball. Elizabeth is displeased at the thought of dancing with Mr. Collins, for she had hoped to dance with Mr. Wickham for the first two dances. Elizabeth also recognizes that Mr. Collins is interested in proposing to her, and that her mother approves of the match. Although Elizabeth dislikes the situation, she chooses to ignore it, for she finds it useless to make her feelings known concerning the problem.

Chapter 18:

At the Netherfield ball, Elizabeth searches around for Wickham amongst the men dressed in red coats. Unfortunately, she does not find him amongst the crowd. It had not occurred to her that he might not attend the ball. Lydia informs the party that Wickham had been called out of town on business. She also makes the implication that his absence is also due to the fact that he

wished to avoid the company of a “certain gentleman”. This causes Elizabeth to be rather disappointed, and she is not capable of being polite to Mr. Darcy, or even Mr. Bingley, whose partiality to Mr. Darcy is very prominent. And although it is such a disappointment that Elizabeth’s intentions for the evening are soiled, she does find comfort in expressing her woes to Charlotte Lucas. She also expresses her feelings of mortification felt in the first two dances with Mr. Collins. Elizabeth returns to conversing with Charlotte after dancing with an officer, when the women are approached by Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth is surprised at his asking for her hand, and without thinking, she accepts. Charlotte cautions Elizabeth, saying that although she finds interest in Mr. Wickham, she is in danger of finding Mr. Darcy more favorable. Of course, Charlotte sees Mr. Darcy as a man with more wealth than Mr. Wickham, and therefore, sees him as a man of consequence. She encourages her friend to not let her interest in Wickham hinder anything that she could possibly have with Mr. Darcy.Elizabeth makes a point to begin conversation with Darcy during their dance. She explains to him that it is necessary to fill the time span of a half an hour with some conversation. She eventually brings to his attention that when Darcy met her and her sisters in Meryton, they were just forming a new acquaintance. Mr. Darcy becomes visibly irritated, but tries not to acknowledge his change in mood. He then ensures Elizabeth that he is aware the Mr. Wickham is very capable of making friends, but it is questionable whether he can retain them. Elizabeth goes on to say that Mr. Wickham has been unfortunate to lose his friendship, and implies that she is aware that the loss of his friendship has caused him to lose, what could have been, financial stability for him. Mr. Darcy is looking to change the subject, when they are interrupted by Sir William Lucas, who

compliments the couple on their dancing.When the two recommence their dance, Mr. Darcy tries to make it out that he cannot remember their conversation. He instead asks Elizabeth what her tastes in books are. She claims that she cannot imagine they have similar tastes, and that she cannot think of books in the present time, anyway. Mr. Darcy makes the comment that the present always occupies Elizabeth's thoughts, and she confirms the comment. She then asks questions to piece together Mr. Darcy's character. She asks if he would ever be "blinded by prejudice", which he responds that he hopes he would not. She then makes the comment that she has heard so many various judgments from her peers about his character, that she feels she need to see if those accounts are true. Mr. Darcy asks her not to form an opinion about his character based on the varying views of others. They part ways rather coldly.Shortly after their parting, Miss Bingley approaches Elizabeth and makes the notion that she knows she has taken a liking to Mr. Wickham. She assures Elizabeth that Wickham is the son of the late Mr. Darcy's steward. She also explains that Mr. Darcy has never treated him wrongly, and that it is Wickham who is in the wrong. She also implies that this behavior of Wickham's should be expected, because of his descent. Elizabeth angrily replies that the only thing Miss Bingley has accused Wickham of is being the son of Mr. Darcy's steward. Miss Bingley turns away, insulted by Elizabeth's reaction.

Elizabeth eventually finds Jane, who is delighted in her experiences of the evening. Elizabeth is excited for the good chance Jane has at her future happiness. Elizabeth asks Jane about Mr. Bingley's opinion of Mr. Wickham, but she replies that he is ignorant of the situation, and that he did not know

of him until the day at Meryton. Elizabeth finds her way back to Charlotte Lucas again, and they are approached by Mr. Collins who comments on a gentleman he had encountered who had a near relation to his patroness, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who happens to be Mr. Darcy. Mr. Collins then makes the inclination that he must make himself known to Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth advises her cousin against the action, to keep him from embarrassing himself to Mr. Darcy, but Mr. Collins ignores her advice, and speaks to him anyway. He returns from his meeting with Darcy, and compliments him on his cordial nature.

Elizabeth returns delighting in her sister's chances with Mr. Bingley, and finds that her mother's intentions are the same. Mrs. Bennet makes it known that she is ecstatic about the prospect of her eldest daughter becoming married to Mr. Bingley. Elizabeth cautions her mother on her words, making it known to her that Mr. Darcy can hear everything she is saying. Mrs. Bennet brushes Elizabeth off, saying that she has no fear of Darcy's opinion.

As the evening continues, Mary tries to make herself known of her accomplishments, by seating herself at the piano and performing a song for the room. Elizabeth notices that she is about to embarrass herself, and takes a look at her father, implying he should stop her. Mr. Bennet walks over to Mary and tells her it is time for the other ladies to have their turn. Mr. Collins voices how he wishes he had musical talent to delight a crowd, but that the life of a minister is full of writing sermons and studying scripture.Elizabeth is delighted at the fact that, although each member of her family makes their mark one way or another at the ball, it is unnoticed by Mr.

Bingley and Jane. Mrs. Bennet closes the evening by being delighted in her eldest daughter's fortune in marrying Mr. Bingley. She also anticipates the future marriage of Elizabeth and their cousin, Mr. Collins.

Chapter 19:

The day after the Netherfeild ball, Mr. Collins decides to ask Elizabeth to marry him. He finds her with Mrs. Bennet and Kitty in the breakfast room, and Mrs. Bennet, knowing Mr. Collins's plan, takes Kitty from the room after some protestation from Elizabeth. As Mr. Collins begins his marriage request, it becomes apparent that he thinks that Elizabeth will definitely accept him, and as a result never actually asks her for her hand. Instead, he describes to Elizabeth his reasons for desiring the union, which are largely self-centered. His three largest reasons are as follows: he wants to set a good example for his parish, the marriage will "add greatly" to his happiness, and marriage is well-advised by Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Mr. Collins explains what Lady Catherine says that a good wife is always active, useful, and able to make a small income--traits that he believes Elizabeth to possess. Mr. Collins then continues to sing the praises of Lady Catherine, as he has done many times before. After a brief explanation of her kindness, he delves into why he has chosen Elizabeth as his wife. He also expresses that he would like to ensure that her sisters would be well taken care of after their father's death. Upon his declaration that he does not mind her lack of fortune, Elizabeth interrupts Mr. Collins for the first time. She very bluntly, though politely, declines his proposal. Mr. Collins, however, does not believer her and reveals to Elizabeth that he knows women sometimes like to play coy and decline marriage proposals, even proposals that thy want to accept. After

this insight, Elizabeth further assures him that she has no desire to marry and she means her refusal. The cycle of Mr. Collins' professions of love and Elizabeth's refusals continue until Mr. Collins mentions her parents, stating that she would accept his hand if they gave their consent for the marriage. Finally hearing enough, Elizabeth leaves the breakfast room in silence, determined, if Mr. Collins continued to ask for her hand, to appeal to her father who could never be mistaken for coy.

Chapter 20:

After Elizabeth withdraws from the breakfast room, it is not long before Mrs. Bennet enters to congratulate Mr. Collins. Mr. Collins accepts these congratulations with the same ignorance as was exhibited when Elizabeth refused his hand in marriage. Though he seems optimistic, Mrs. Bennet knows better and tells Mr. Collins the reality of his situation. She then refers to Elizabeth as "headstrong" and "foolish," and Mr. Collins begins to feel nervous about marrying Elizabeth, if she has these qualities. Realizing her mistake, Mrs. Bennet quickly changes her mind and assures Mr. Collins of El's kind nature. As soon as she finishes this statement, she flees the room and appeals to Mr. Bennet, informing him of Elizabeth's refusal and res g that immediate action is necessary. Mr. Bennet, who had been rea fusion. After a brief explanation he confesses that it see net insists that he force Elizabeth into a marriage Mr ns and even threatens that she will not see her daughter again if she re Mr. Bennet calls on Elizabeth and asks her to confirm her mother's st ts. After she does this, he informs Elizabeth that she had to make an unate decision: either she not marry Mr. Collins and her mother

wi see her again, or she marry Mr. Collins and he will never see her ag zabeth enjoys this comment, but Mrs. Bennet is confused and asks wh neans. Mr. Bennet kindly asks her to trust him and leave. Before lea Mrs. Bennet appeals to Jane for help, but Jane does not wish to get involved. The narrator acknowledges that Mr. Collins' pride was hurt in the tra on, but no other harm was done. In all of the chaos or, as Lydia calls it, n of the morning, Charlotte Lucas visits. When she enters the bre room, a broken and alone Mrs. Bennet appeals to Miss Lucas. Be ne has time to reply, Elizabeth and Jane enter, which instigates a spe out Mrs. Bennet's astonishment of Lizzie's refusal, the rep sions of the decision, and Mrs. Bennet's own self-pity. This speech is int ed by the entrance of Mr. Collins. Mrs. Bennet tells the girls to be qu hough she was the only one who was speaking) while her and Mr. Co nverse. Elizabeth, Jane, and Kitty leave the room, but Lydia and Ch stay. After a brief and civil exchange between Charlotte and Mr. Collins, Mrs. Bennet attempts to turn the discussion towards the subject of the failed marriage proposal. Mr. Collins requests that they never speak to each other about that topic again. Of course, he officially withdraws his offer to Elizabeth, but he also states that he is not upset with the family. The chapter ends with yet another of Mr. Collins's apologies, this time directed at Mrs. Bennet. He begs her pardon in case the way in which he went about finding a companion and helping Mrs. Bennet's family had offended anyone.

Chapter 21:

After Elizabeth's refusal of Mr. Collins, Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Collins are, of course, the most upset over the incident. While Mrs. Bennet's preferred

method of grieving is to sulk, Mr. Collins seeks comfort from Charlotte Lucas, mostly because she is the only person who will listen to him. Elizabeth, feeling uncomfortable, tries to remain relatively outside of the drama and, as a distraction, decides to visit Meryton with her sisters in order to seek out Mr. Wickham. They find him, and Wickham confirms Elizabeth's fear that he did not attend the ball because he did not want to see Mr. Darcy. After they return to Longbourn, Jane receives a letter from Caroline Bingley, which states that Mr. Bingley had gone to London for a few days, and the entire Netherfield party had decided to follow him. Caroline also adds that they would probably not return all winter, and hinted at the impending marriage of Mr. Bingley to Mr. Darcy's sister, Georgiana. After Elizabeth is told this information, she instantly detects that Caroline Bingley is trying to separate Jane and Mr. Bingley, but Jane insists that Caroline is not capable of such duplicity and Mr. Bingley is simply uninterested in her. Elizabeth also tries to reassure the devastated Jane that Mr. Bingley will return soon and begs her not to lose hope. This scene is an example of the pride of the rich and the prejudices that "class" generates, which is a prominent subject in the first volume of Pride and Prejudice, especially when considering Caroline Bingley.

Chapter 22:

Charlotte Lucas listens to Mr. Collins throughout the entirety of a dinner party, and while Elizabeth thinks that Charlotte does this to divert him from her rejection of him, Charlotte actually has a more duplicitous intent: she wants to marry him. Mr. Collins, at this point desperate for a wife, feels as if there might be some hope that Charlotte will return his "feelings," so he

visits her at Lucas Lodge on the morning that he is scheduled to leave the area. They meet and become engaged. While Mr. Collins waxes poetic about their impending nuptials and love, Charlotte is quiet, knowing full well that she is not in love with him and that she really just wants the autonomy that marriage brings. They tell her family, and, in their reactions to the engagement, the regency practice of viewing marriage as a business transaction is prevalent. For example, Lady Lucas's first thoughts are to estimate when Mr. Bennet will die and her daughter will be able to inherit his fortune.After leaving Charlotte, Mr. Collins returns to Longbourn, and everyone is both curious about where he went and looking forward to his departure. Mrs. Bennet invites him to come again soon, which he accepts, much to everyone's surprise and distaste. His mysterious behavior is soon explained to Elizabeth by Charlotte. After learning of the engagement, Elizabeth's first thoughts are whether Charlotte loves Mr. Collins, and, after dismissing that option, she feels outright horror that Charlotte would align herself with a man that she doesn't even like. They argue over Charlotte's choice, but in the end Elizabeth accepts the upcoming marriage.

Chapter 23:

Just as Elizabeth is wondering whether or not she has the authority to tell her family of Charlotte Lucas's engagement to Mr. Collins, Sir William Lucas arrives at Longbourn to make the announcement himself. The whole family is surprised, especially since Mr. Collins had asked Elizabeth to marry him only a few days before. Mrs. Bennet and Lydia are quick to point this fact out to Sir William, who they believe must be telling a lie. Elizabeth, however, confirms Sir William's announcement and wishes the couple her

congratulations. Mrs. Bennet scolds Elizabeth for weeks for not accepting Mr. Collins's offer of marriage. Mr. Bennet takes delight in thinking that Charlotte Lucas is as foolish as his wife and younger daughters. Jane is surprised, but wishes the couple happiness, although Elizabeth feels that they were unlikely to be. Kitty and Lydia are determined to spread the word around Meryton. Lady Lucas begins visiting Longbourn more so that she can brag to Mrs. Bennet about having a daughter already safely married. Elizabeth feels that she and Charlotte cannot have the same friendship as they did before Charlotte became engaged; Charlotte knows that Elizabeth disapproves of her marrying Mr. Collins out of convenience rather than for love. Elizabeth turns her attention to her sister Jane, but is worried that Mr. Bingley has been gone a week without saying if or when he plans to return. Mr. Collins sends Mr. Bennet a letter of thanks and to announce his plans for marrying Charlotte soon, as Lady Catherine suggests. The Bennets hear rumors that Mr. Bingley is to be gone all winter, and this news worries Jane and Elizabeth especially. Elizabeth fears that Bingley will be persuaded away from Jane by his sisters and Mr. Darcy. Jane, though anxious, remains silent on the matter. Mr. Collins returns to Longbourn in order to finalize plans for the wedding; however, the Bennets are getting weary of him. Mrs. Bennet complains to Mr. Bennet about Mr. Collins and Charlotte's marriage because she believes that Charlotte is anxious to take her place as the mistress of Longbourn once she is dead.

Plot Summary: Volume II

Chapter 1/24:

Jane receives a letter from Miss Bingley confirming the suspicion that Bingley, his sisters, and Mr. Darcy have settled in London for the winter. Miss Bingley wrote of all the many accomplishments and attractions of Miss Darcy, seeming to convey that Mr. Bingley might have an interest in her. Jane shares the contents of the letter with Elizabeth. Elizabeth still believes that Mr. Bingley is really in love with Jane, although she is afraid that Bingley has been too easily persuaded by his sisters and Mr. Darcy to forget about Jane. Elizabeth feels that if it were only Bingley's own happiness he was sacrificing, she would not care how he acted; however, since her sister's own happiness is also at stake, Elizabeth cannot help but feel concerned. Jane and Elizabeth have a chance to speak privately. Jane tells Elizabeth that she will try to forget Bingley, but Elizabeth doesn't believe that she can. In their conversation, Elizabeth expresses to Jane that she tries to think too highly of people, which is in some ways Jane's flaw. Jane, on the other hand, tells Elizabeth that she is too quick to judge people based on her own principles, such as in the case of Charlotte's engagement to Mr. Collins. Elizabeth does not think highly of Charlotte because Charlotte has decided to marry for economic reasons and convenience rather than for love. Marrying for love is Elizabeth's principle, though, not Charlotte's. Charlotte, after all, believes that happiness in marriage is a matter of chance. Elizabeth is inclined to think that Mr. Bingley has been too easily persuaded to forget his love for Jane; Jane would rather think that he does not love her than to think he

could be so easily persuaded. Mrs. Bennet adds to Jane's stress by continually pining over his leaving the country. Mr. Bennet tells Elizabeth that her turn to find a husband must be coming, and suggests that Mr. Wickham could be her man. Mr. Wickham visits with the family, who all believe what he has said about being treated badly by Mr. Darcy. Jane, of course, hates to think badly of Mr. Darcy, and tries to convince the others that there may be an extenuating circumstance that would explain his actions. Although Jane is often criticized, especially by Elizabeth, for giving the benefit of the doubt to others, she is correct in this case, as readers will soon realize.

Chapter 2/25:

Mr. Collins, after proposing to Charlotte Lucas, returns to Rosings to get his approval from Lady Catherine about his choice in a wife. Lady Catherine's approval, as always, is his number one priority. Things are still exciting though because Mrs. Bennet's brother, Mr. Gardiner, and his wife come from London to visit. Mrs. Gardiner is a favorite among the Bennet girls; they immediately settle in for some gossip about the questionable acceptability of long sleeves, and Mrs. Bennet gives a full account, entirely from her perspective, of how her eldest daughters have been unlucky in marriage. Later on, Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth discuss in private why Jane's relationship with Mr. Bingley actually fell through. Elizabeth tells her aunt that she is confident that Mr. Bingley loves Jane, and that his sisters, Caroline especially, are to blame for their separation. The conversation about Mr. Bingley leads to Mrs. Gardiner revealing that she used to live near Pemberley, the Darcy estate, and managed to remember a young Mr. Wickham, and that someone told her Mr. Darcy was, "a very proud, ill-

natured boy". This recollection falls right in with the common perception of Mr. Darcy. Whether Mrs. Gardiner's memory is reliable or not, is up to interpretation much like the other opinions that have been formed of him so far.

Chapter 3/26:

Elizabeth and her aunt, Mrs. Gardiner, continue their conversation on men. The topic stays mostly on Elizabeth's relationship with Mr. Wickham. Since he has no fortune of his own, or was stripped of the one he was going to have, Mrs. Gardiner warns Elizabeth that a marriage between the two of them would not be sensible at all. Elizabeth assures her aunt that she is not in love and has no design of a serious future life with Wickham. After that is settled, the Collins' wedding takes place. Elizabeth agrees to visit Charlotte at her new home in Hunsford near Lady Catherine's estate, Rosings Park. Charlotte sends Elizabeth a letter right away that reflects a lot of what Mr. Collins has already stated about the place and its residents. Charlotte easily falls into the world of Mr. Collins; she adopts all of the things that are important to him. Charlotte's letter is followed by one from Jane, who left with the Gardiners, staying in London. It is a bitter-sweet relief when Jane finally admits that she thinks the Bingley sisters were feigning their liking for her. Caroline returns Jane's visit after an unfashionably long time. If she really wished to see Jane, she would have called on her sooner and she did not act as warmly towards Jane as she did while she was staying at Netherfield. Around this time, Elizabeth finds out that Mr. Wickham is interested in a woman named Miss King. She is not very affected by this news though, and it gives her aunt some peace of mind that his attentions are focused elsewhere.

Chapter 4/27:

The family at Longbourn has little to do for two months. Though reluctant at first, Elizabeth finally looks forward to visiting Charlotte and Mr. Collins in March; she misses her friend, and life at Longbourn has grown dismal. She is also eager for the chance to see Jane as she and her party of Sir William and his second daughter, Maria, plan to stay one night with Gardiners' on the way to Hunsford. She says a fond farewell to Wickham the night before the journey, and he repeats his feelings about what she should expect of Lady Catherine de Bourgh. At the Gardiners' home, Elizabeth is pleased to see that Jane looks well. They spend the day shopping and attend the theater that night. During the play, Elizabeth talks with her aunt about Jane's emotional state and Miss Bingley's visit. Bringing up the subject of Wickham, her aunt calls the man a "mercenary" for trying to marry the plain but rich Miss King for her money, but Elizabeth defends his motives as being practical. She declares her distaste of young men and says that "stupid men are the only ones worth knowing," but her aunt cautions her that her statement sounds bitter.Mrs. Gardiner invites Elizabeth to accompany her and her husband on a scenic trip over the summer, which her niece accepts with great enthusiasm.

Chapter 5/28:

Elizabeth, Sir William, and Maria arrive at the Parsonage in Hunsford. Charlotte and Mr. Collins welcome them warmly, and Elizabeth finds she is very glad to have come. Mr. Collins asks her much about her family, and then echoes all of Charlotte's offers of refreshments. He proceeds to point

out all of the furniture and features of their parlor, and Elizabeth suspects that he wishes to make her rue rejecting his offer of marriage. Rather than regret, Elizabeth simply feels more surprised that Charlotte can handle being married to him.After every inch of the room has been admired, the guests are then invited to walk through the garden Mr. Collins tends. Charlotte admits that she greatly encourages this hobby, which Elizabeth understands as a means to keep him out of the house. Mr. Collins intends for the party to walk through his meadows, too, but as the women aren't wearing shoes favorable for hiking, they return to the house while Mr. Collins and Sir William continue on. Charlotte is delighted to show off her home without her husband's interference.Over dinner, Elizabeth hears more about Lady Catherine de Bourgh and that she should expect to meet her that Sunday after church. Charlotte comments on what a benevolent neighbor she is, and Mr. Collins effusively agrees.The next day, Elizabeth prepares to leave for a walk and is interrupted when Maria excitedly interrupts her and tells her to go to the dining room. Elizabeth is unimpressed to see Mr. Collins and Charlotte speaking with two women in a carriage. Elizabeth believes they are Lady Catherine and her daughter, but Maria corrects her that the older woman is Miss de Bourgh's caretaker, Mrs. Jenkinson. Elizabeth still remains indifferent and is only annoyed that Miss de Bourgh is making Charlotte stand out in the wind instead of coming inside to speak with the couple. She takes spiteful pleasure in that Miss de Bourgh, Mr. Darcy's intended bride, looks disagreeable and ill. Mr. Collins and his wife return to the house, pleased to inform their guests that they are all invited to Rosings the next day.

Chapter 6/29:

Mr. Collins is overly excited by the invitation to dine at Rosings. He begins to prep everyone for what to expect with his overtly handsome impressions of Rosings and Lady Catherine. He instructs Elizabeth to just wear her best, and not to worry of Lady Catherine's thoughts of her simple attire, because Lady Catherine will like to know that she is of higher rank. Collins continues to push his impressions of Lady Catherine onto the ladies, and his necessity to impress her becomes clearer. Once they arrive at Rosings, Collins acts as a sort of guide, showcasing and displaying his knowledge and acceptance of the grandeur of the estate. Sir William accepts Collins' opinions, and begins to take them on as his own, but Elizabeth remains slightly more cynical wondering how Lady Catherine can even stand the attention. However, Lady Catherine enjoys the attentions, particularly at dinner for having served a dish which the guests were unfamiliar, a true attest to her superiority.Following dinner, the ladies retreat to the drawing room for coffee, they all listen as Lady Catherine delivers her opinions on various topics, including Charlotte's domestic duties, and the nature of Elizabeth's upbringing. Elizabeth does not falter; she maintains her own air, slightly sarcastic and headstrong, alongside Lady Catherine's obvious attempt to exert her power over her company.

When the crew leaves Rosings, Mr. Collins attempts to draw out Elizabeth's opinion of Rosings and Lady Catherine. Elizabeth strains to deliver as favorable an opinion as she can deem appropriate; yet, when that does not suffice to Mr. Collins' preconceived ideas of Rosings and Lady Catherine, he again takes over and paints the scene in a much more favorable light than

Elizabeth had observed.

Chapter 7/30:

Lady Catherine's presence continues to invade the lives of the Collins, Charlotte and Elizabeth. Despite Lady Catherine's status and arrogance which is a nuisance to Elizabeth, she tries to look at the positive pieces of her visit; she notes the half-hour conversations she is able to share with Charlotte, and a shaded path in the woods where she is able to retreat, "beyond the curiosity of Lady Catherine's curiosity." Then, Mr. Darcy arrives with his cousin Col. Fitzwilliam. Charlotte thanks Elizabeth, attributing Mr. Darcy's timely visit to Elizabeth's status. When Darcy and Elizabeth meet again, she coolly curtseys to him, demonstrating the minimal amount of etiquette toward him. Col. Fitzwilliam socializes well, but the more reserved Darcy remains in silence. In her conversation with Col. Fitzwilliam, Elizabeth mentions her older sister, to see if it would elicit a reactive response from him in regards to Mr. Bingley. When her effort fails to do so, she claims he looked a little confused, for Fitzwilliam, it is simply a truth that he had not yet met a Miss Bennet.

Chapter 8/31:

This chapter begins with a slight description of Colonel Fitzwilliam's "manner," which is described as admirable. At the beginning of the chapter, Mr. Collins receives an invitation from Lady Catherine requesting Mr. Collins, Mrs. Collins, and Miss Bennet come to an after dinner visit. Of course, Mr. Collins accepts right away and they travel to Rosings after church. Colonel Fitzwilliam makes his attempt of flirtation with Elizabeth by sitting and speaking to her in a secretive matter. Lady Catherine demands to know

what they are saying. Colonel Fitzwilliam admits that they are talking about music. Lady Catherine speaks of her love for music and strongly suggests that Elizabeth should play on the piano forte. After a few minutes of hearing Miss Bennet's playing, Lady Catherine returns her attention to her nephew. Colonel Fitzwilliam continues to display attention toward Elizabeth as she is playing. Eventually, Mr. Darcy approaches the piano forte and begins a rather heated conversation with Elizabeth. Elizabeth is asked by Colonel Fitzwilliam how Mr. Darcy socializes with strangers. Elizabeth finally has her chance to tell Darcy her feelings about his manner and pride. Elizabeth confesses that Darcy was cold and anti-social during the ball. Darcy clarifies these accusations by saying he is "shy" and he needs further practice when interacting with strangers. Once again, Lady Catherine interrupts and instructs Elizabeth that she needs to practice the piano more. Soon both Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth realize they need practice; one for the piano forte and one for social gatherings.

Chapter 9/32:

This chapter opens with Elizabeth spending the afternoon at the parsonage alone. She hears a knock at the door and wonders who could be visiting her while no one else is home. Mr. Darcy, alone, is at the door. He first acknowledges that Elizabeth is alone and then apologizes, suggesting that he believed that the other women were present. Elizabeth and Darcy begin a very awkward conversation which starts with Mr. Bingley. Still confused about the situation at Netherfield, Elizabeth asks if Mr. Bingley would return. Mr. Darcy tells Elizabeth that Bingley may sell the property in Netherfield and may not return. Their conversation turns into an interesting debate

about marriages, specifically the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Collins. This conversation then turns into a conversation about the distance from Mrs. Collins's family to the parsonage. Elizabeth voices that the distance seems long, while Darcy believes that it is a “good road” and it is an easy distance.Darcy and Elizabeth’s awkward conversation is interrupted by Charlotte and her sister. Darcy kindly explains the mix-up to Charlotte and leaves shortly after they arrive. Charlotte begins an investigation into why Mr. Darcy would have visited the parsonage on this day. She is one of the only characters that catches the affection between Darcy and Elizabeth. She believes that Darcy is very much in love with Elizabeth. Elizabeth’s reaction to this assumption is to laugh. Both ladies conclude that Darcy was bored because the field games were over for the year. Next, the women examine both Darcy's and Colonel Fitzwilliam's interest in Elizabeth. Toward the end of the chapter, Mrs. Collins leans more toward Colonel Fitzwilliam’s interest in Elizabeth.

Chapter 10/33:

Elizabeth and Darcy meet by chance in the Park as she takes a walk. In order to avoid similar future encounters, Elizabeth takes care to inform him that she frequently uses the path on which they have met. Therefore, Elizabeth is surprised to repeatedly meet Darcy on her walks, but she absurdly and prejudicially attributes these recurrent meetings to spite or “penance” on Darcy’s part. He asks her personal questions and hints that she may stay at Rosings in the future, which Elizabeth interprets as a reference to a union between herself and Colonel Fitzwilliam. This interpretation is evidence of the depth of Elizabeth’s prejudice against Darcy and her biased approach to

their interactions; it is clear that Darcy is revealing romantic interest in Elizabeth, but she does not see it.

One day as she reads a letter from Jane, Elizabeth meets Colonel Fitzwilliam in the Park. They banter about the matrimonial prospects of younger sons, and then Fitzwilliam mentions that he and Darcy are both guardians of Georgiana Darcy. Elizabeth remarks playfully that the two must have their hands full in keeping a young lady in line, and Fitzwilliam becomes uncomfortable; Elizabeth realizes that a scandal must have touched Miss Darcy at some point. The topic then switches to Mr. Bingley. Fitzwilliam confides to Elizabeth that Darcy has boasted of recently saving Bingley from an unwise marriage, which Elizabeth understands must refer to Bingley's truncated connection with Jane. Elizabeth attributes Darcy's intervention to social pride, believing that her family's status is responsible for his judgment and separation of Bingley and Jane. Once she returns to the parsonage, with Jane's cheerless letter fresh in her mind, Elizabeth frets and weeps until she gives herself a headache.

Chapter 11/34:

Because of her headache and emotional state, Elizabeth stays at the parsonage while Mr. and Mrs. Collins go to dinner at Rosings. She occupies herself by reviewing each of the letters she has received from Jane, and decides that all of them lack Jane's characteristic cheeriness. Elizabeth's resentment of Darcy builds as she convinces herself of Jane's private misery. As Elizabeth thankfully remembers Mr. Darcy's approaching departure from Rosings, she is disturbed by a knock at the parsonage's door and is

unpleasantly surprised to find that the visitor is Darcy. Darcy uncomfortably paces the room before abruptly declaring his ardent love for Elizabeth, who is shocked into blushing silence. Darcy, who has remained as oblivious to Elizabeth's distaste for him as she has been to his love for her, takes this as a sign of happiness and encouragement. He makes a speech in which he assures Elizabeth that his affection for her has enabled him to look past her troubling family status, and then proposes to her with a confidence that rivals Mr. Collins's. Elizabeth is roused from her stunned silence by indignation at Darcy's insulting references to her family. She coldly refuses his offer and explains her reasons for doing so while Darcy quietly fumes. Elizabeth reveals to Darcy that she is aware of his interference in Jane's relationship with Bingley and shares her knowledge of Wickham's history. Darcy is now indignant as well, and they exchange prejudiced invectives until he brusquely withdraws. Elizabeth is physically and emotionally drained by the encounter, so she retires to her room before Charlotte can return and question her.

Chapter 12/35:

In order to clear her head after Darcy's proposal the night before, Elizabeth goes for a walk, only to be met by Mr. Darcy, who hands her a very long letter. Elizabeth opens the letter and its contents follow—however, Elizabeth's responses to reading the letter are not recorded until the next chapter. Darcy writes that he thought Jane was a gold-digger with no real feelings for Bingley, so in order to protect his friend from marrying a woman beneath his station (and with embarrassing relatives: the mother, younger sisters, and even Mr.Bennet), he tried to distract Bingley away from Netherfield and thoughts of Jane. He even admits to purposefully having kept Bingley

ignorant of Jane's presence in the city.The Wickham affair according to Darcy is very different from the version Elizabeth had believed. Darcy writes that Wickham had been offered a clerical position by Darcy's father before he died. However, Wickham refused the position in order to study law and asked for a large sum of money instead, which Darcy gave him to honor his late father's wishes to provide for Wickham. Wickham changed his mind once the position became available, at which time Darcy refused it to him, realizing Wickham's true nature to be grasping and unscrupulous. Driven by motives of revenge and greed, Wickham followed Darcy's younger sister Georgiana to a vacation spot, seduced her, and convinced her to elope with him—a move which would have stripped her of her legal rights to her inheritance, since elopements did not provide time for prenuptial agreements to be drawn up. Darcy arrived before the elopement could occur and chased Wickham off. Darcy concludes his letter by telling Elizabeth that she can verify his story with his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam.

Chapter 13/36:

In this chapter, Elizabeth's reactions to reading Darcy's letter are revealed. She is at first angry, deciding to believe that there is no excuse for what Darcy did to Jane, and asserts what he says about the Wickham affair must be false. She reads the letter a second time, taking it sentence by sentence. Then she realizes that Darcy is truly blameless in the Wickham affair. Upon reflecting on her interactions with Wickham, she comes to comprehend that the truth was always in front of her but that she made a conscious effort not to see it. Elizabeth becomes embarrassed because "she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, absurd" (248). She has an epiphany that she has all the

characteristics she disdained in others, and in this mortifying realization she finally “sees” herself and her own vanity.In this way the keywords of the title of the book are both prevalent as themes. Elizabeth examines pride and prejudice for the first time not projected onto others, but in herself. The original title, First Impressions, is also prevalent, as Elizabeth finds that she formed a snap judgment based on her first impression of both Wickham and Darcy, and she refused to change her ideas even when she was presented with logical evidence to the contrary. Elizabeth becomes depressed at the end of her second reading, realizing that Darcy did not know Jane as well as she does and was unable to correctly interpret her emotions, since Jane was acting decorously and concealing the depth of her affection for Bingley. Thus, Darcy reasonably could have been right in his actions, especially given the humiliating display (she admits) her family put on at the Netherfield ball. After two hours, Elizabeth arrives back at the Collinses’ house, to find both Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam had called on her while she had been out.

Chapter 14/37:

At the beginning of the chapter Elizabeth fantasizes about Lady Catherine’s reaction to Elizabeth and Darcy being engaged if Elizabeth had accepted his proposal. Briefly the chapter touches on Darcy’s emotional dejection at Elizabeth’s reaction to his proposal, which is apparent to Lady Catherine, who interprets this depression to be about his and Colonel Fitzwilliam’s leaving Rosings. Mr. Collins interprets Darcy’s depression as being directed towards Darcy's leaving the Lady Catherine and her daughter, and he says so to impress and flatter Lady Catherine. At the revelation of the party’s leaving the next day, Lady Catherine insists on no woman traveling via the post

without an escort, which Elizabeth assures her that a man-servant was being sent for them. Elizabeth reflects on the fact that she has memorized Darcy's letter by heart and that her feelings about and towards him are confusing, yet she is firm in her rejection of him. Elizabeth goes on to reflect on the improper manners of her whole family and how, because of them, Jane has lost her chance to be with Bingley. Elizabeth also comes to terms with the revelation of the true Mr. Wickham, whose memory no longer gives her much pleasure. The chapter ends with Lady Catherine's pestering of the party's way of correctly packing, causing Maria to grow self-conscious and repack her luggage before they leave.

Chapter 15/38:

It is the day the party departs from Rosings. Mr. Collins makes a departing speech to Elizabeth filled with his and his wife's thanks for their visiting and alluding to all that Elizabeth has given up in her rejection of him. Before the party departs, Mr. Collins expresses that the party hasn't conveyed their farewells and thanks to Lady Catherine, but that he will take it upon himself to see that their wishes reach her. On the journey to the Gardiner's home, Maria conveys her excitement at having so much to tell everyone and, privately, Elizabeth states that she has much to keep hidden. The chapter ends with Elizabeth meeting Jane at the Gardiner's home. Elizabeth sees that Jane is well, and is desperate to confide in her all that has transpired between her and Darcy, however, Elizabeth is not sure what to tell her, or how much she ought to leave out.

Chapter 16/39:

Elizabeth and Jane make one last journey from their aunt's house to go home to Longbourne. and Kitty and Lydia meet them at an inn along the way to switch carriages from the rental they got in London to Mr. Bennet's. Over lunch at the inn, Lydia reveals the militia which had occupied Hartfordshire would be reassigned to Brighton and are leaving in two weeks. Elizabeth receives this news happily because she knows Wickham will be going with the rest of the redcoats. Her younger sisters, especially Lydia, are depressed over their leaving, but hope that their parents may consent to the whole family spending the summer in Brighton too. Lydia continues to update them on Wickham, including the revelation that he and Mary King are not to be wed after all. While Elizabeth treats this gossip positively for Miss King, but Lydia says it is better for Wickham seeing as he couldn't possibly care for someone as unattractive as Mary King. Her poor manners are further expressed when she has Elizabeth and Jane pay for their lunch because she has spent her money on a bonnet she didn't even really like. A final story she tells was of a dinner party at Mrs. Forster's where the women had dressed up a soldier in ladies' clothes and hidden him among their party; cross-dressing back then was very dangerous for someone's reputation. The dinner at their home that night included the remaining Lucases and Lydia's boasting of the shopping expedition she and Kitty shared. Elizabeth also finds out Mr. Bennet is trying to keep the family at home for the summer, but Mrs. Bennet is equally determined to have the family go.

Chapter 17/40:

Elizabeth tells Jane of Mr. Darcy's proposal and the rejection he endured from her. She also divulges most of the contents of Mr. Darcy's letter to

explain the misconceptions Elizabeth had had about him and Wickham. Jane is astonished, but agrees Elizabeth should not have accepted Darcy's hand. Rather than being wholly repentant, Lizzy believes both men to be deficient, though Darcy only in appearance now and Wickham in character. Elizabeth asks Jane whether she should tell the rest of their family about what happened, and they both agree that she should not. Lizzy's reasoning is that Darcy had not given her permission to publicize the contents of his letter and that Wickham is leaving town soon anyway. Contrariwise, Jane believes that Wickham may be trying to make up for his past and ruining his reputation in Hartfordshire would destroy all his efforts for redemption. The only piece Lizzy did not reveal to Jane was the part Darcy had played in separating Jane and Bingley and that Bingley cared for Jane as much as she cared for him. She felt she could speak to Bingley about it in private, if she ever saw him again, and would allow him to handle it.She notices Jane is still heartsick over Bingley and that she won't lament out loud so as to not depress others around her and keep her own spirits up. Her mother also notices and comments that is Jane dies of heartsickness then she will be comforted with Mr. Bingley's regret, showing her own callousness about the situation. Mrs. Bennet asks Elizabeth if Mr. and Mrs. Collins were excited about getting Longbourne; when Lizzy responds negatively Mrs. Bennet is still sure they plot about it in secret, and reaffirms she does not think the entail is legal.

Chapter 18/41:

Elizabeth's return home coincides with the officers preparing to leave Meryton. The only people that seem to be unaffected by the pending departure are Elizabeth and Jane, although it is unfair to say that Lizzy

appears unaffected when in actuality her sisters inquire as to why she is seen smiling despite their sadness. Lydia receives an invitation to Brighton, where the officers are being relocated, from her friend and the wife of the Colonel, Mrs. Forster. Elizabeth begins to see her family through the eyes of Mr. Darcy and asks her father to intervene with Lydia's plans, fearing what will be said and thought of the rest of the family by Lydia's actions. Mr. Bennet feels that Jane and Elizabeth are full of enough substance as to go unaffected by the actions of their relations and explains to Lizzy that she has nothing to worry about.Elizabeth sees Mr. Wickham for what she believes to be the last time. She had studied his behaviors and mannerisms previously and begins to detect a hint of what Mr. Darcy had warned about in his charms. Elizabeth mentions her association ambiguously to Mr. Wickham with Colonel Fitzwilliam and Mr. Darcy. In a polite social setting and following all of the rules of proper manners and behavior, Elizabeth checks Mr. Wickham so that he understands that she has removed her allegiance from him and may know more about his character than she lets on.

Chapter 19/42:

Elizabeth contemplates her parents' marriage and notes to herself how her father's behaviors towards his wife and their children concerning his wife are more hurtful than helpful when it comes to how the family as a whole is to be viewed from an outsider. He being in a position of power in the household could do more to enhance the situations the family faces rather than belittling them. While Lydia is away, she does not write as often as she swore to; most of her few letters are lacking of detail and mostly sent to Kitty who spends weeks lamenting the fact that she could not go with Lydia. Elizabeth

spends most of her time in anticipation of the upcoming tour of the Lakes with her aunt and uncle. When the dust starts to settle in the household on the absence of Lydia and Elizabeth begins to hope that there would be no more officers in her future, she learns that she will not in fact be visiting the Lakes, but instead coming into Mr. Darcy's radius. She has a month to acclimate herself to the notion of being so close in circumference to the man when finally her aunt, uncle, and their four children arrive at Longbourn. The next day the Gardiners depart with Lizzy in tow, having left their children in the guardianship of Jane. While on their vacation, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner express a desire to visit Pemberley. Elizabeth is trapped, as she has not told her relations of the proposal and does not wish to. She asks the chambermaid to be sure that Mr. Darcy will not be present at the time of their arrival to Pemberley and decides that because he will not be there it will not be necessary to alert her relations of the incident and resigns to go with them to his home.

Plot Summary: Volume III

Chapter 1/43:
Elizabeth goes to the Pemberly estate with the Gardiners, and begins to imagine what it would be like to be there as Darcy's wife. When they arrive they are met by the housekeeper Mrs. Reynolds who tells Elizabeth, as she shows them pictures, that Darcy was a sweet and generous boy in his youth. She continues to tell Elizabeth that she has never heard Darcy say anything crass in her entire life. This information surprises Elizabeth because it contradicts an earlier idea she had of Darcy, of him being arrogant and prideful. Later, as Elizabeth and the Gardiners continue to explore the estate, Darcy joins them and comes across as surprisingly polite. Elizabeth is embarrassed about coming to Pemberly, but Darcy tells her that he is merely there to prepare his home for the Bingleys and his sister, Georgiana. When Darcy leaves, the Gardiners comment on Darcy's manners and looks, and how they differ from what Elizabeth had said about him.

Chapter 2/44:
Miss Darcy arrives and calls upon Elizabeth and the Gardiners. Elizabeth is nervous because she wants to please Miss Darcy, and is afraid she will not. The nervousness makes the Gardiners realize that Mr. Darcy thinks more of Elizabeth than they originally thought, and when they see the two of them together, their suspicion is proven to be right - Darcy loves Elizabeth. The Gardiners realize that people in Lambton actually have a great opinion of Darcy, and don't have much kindness to say towards Wickham. Anyone who

thinks of Darcy as cruel and proud does not know him very well. Mr. Bingley arrives, glad to see everyone present. While he is there, Elizabeth scrutinizes the way he acts around Miss Darcy, ultimately glad to realize that he does not have a romantic interest in her. Before everyone leaves, the Darcy's invite everyone back to Pemberley for dinner. Mr. Bingley says he wants to talk to Elizabeth, and she realizes he wants to talk about Jane. Elizabeth and Mrs. Gardiner decide to pay Miss Darcy a visit because she was so hospitable. All throughout the night, Elizabeth is awake with overwhelming feelings toward Darcy. Mostly gratitude, in that she is gracious he loves her enough to not hold her behavior against her.

Chapter 3/45:

Elizabeth and Mrs. Gardiner go to Pemberley to call on Miss Darcy. They join Miss Darcy, Mrs. Hurst, and Miss Bingley in the salon. Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley do not accept Elizabeth and Mrs. Gardiner with much kindness, but Mrs. Annesley breaks the awkward tension by conversing with Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth. After a period of conversation, the ladies are entertained with snacks provided by Miss Darcy, their host, who is particularly quiet and shy. While Elizabeth contemplates whether or not she is more afraid or more desirous of seeing Mr. Darcy, he arrives. He had been fishing with the men, but when he heard that Elizabeth and Mrs. Garndiner planned to call on Miss Darcy that morning, he hurried to meet them. Upon the arrival of her brother, Miss Darcy endeavors to be more conversational. Noticing Mr. Darcy's attentions to Elizabeth, Miss Bingley rudely suggests to Elizabeth that the removal of the militia from Meryton must be a great loss to the Bennet family. Elizabeth counters Miss Bingley’s attack with composure and

a seeming lack of interest. Miss Darcy perceives the thinly veiled reference to Wickham and sinks into an embarrassed silence. The visit ends shortly after this exchange. While Mr. Darcy sees Elizabeth and her aunt to their carriage, Miss Bingley continues her criticism of Elizabeth, but Miss Darcy cannot be prevailed upon to join in Miss Bingley's remarks. When Mr. Darcy returns, Miss Bingley continues her critique of Elizabeth, stating that Elizabeth looked ill and that, indeed, Miss Bingley never found her to be pretty. Miss Bingley brings up the time when Mr. Darcy had mentioned that Elizabeth was a beauty, and he replies that Elizabeth is one of “the handsomest women of [his] acquaintance.” After saying this, he goes away from Miss Bingley. During their ride back to the inn, Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth discuss their visit with Miss Darcy. They talk of everyone and everything except Mr. Darcy, although he is the subject on which both of their attentions are focused.

Chapter 4/46:

Elizabeth is anxious to hear from Jane, as she has received no news since before their arrival at Lambton. Her anxiety is depleted when she receives two letters at once. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were leaving for a walk when the letters arrived and they leave Elizabeth to read them alone. The first letter hurriedly discloses that Lydia has run off with Wickham. Elizabeth is quite surprised by this. Immediately reading the second letter, Elizabeth learns that Lydia and Wickham have not gone to Scotland and are instead thought to be in London. This is quite troublesome, considering that this news, if presented publicly, would ruin Lydia and her family’s reputation. Jane explains that their father is going to London with Colonel Forster to search for the couple. Distressed by this news, Elizabeth is anxious to find her uncle

to tell him what has happened. As she goes to open the door, it is opened by a servant and Mr. Darcy is revealed. She explains that she must find her uncle right away and has to leave. Understanding that her uneasy state would not aide her in running after her aunt and uncle, she sends the servant instead. Unable to stand any longer, Elizabeth sits and begins to cry. She tells Darcy what she learned from the letters. Both blame themselves for not having helped prevent the situation by decrying Wickham's character. Elizabeth believes that her power over Mr. Darcy is sinking due to the weakness of her family. Elizabeth considers how she could have loved Mr. Darcy, although all love must now be in vain. Elizabeth asks Mr. Darcy apologize to Miss Darcy for having to miss her call and that he keep the information she has shared a secret. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner return quickly, believing their niece to be very ill, and Elizabeth relays the news to them. They both vow to help in the search. The party then departs for Longbourn.

Chapter 5/47:

On their drive from town, Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, and Elizabeth discuss the likelihood that Wickham really means to marry Lydia. The Gardiners, like Jane, are convinced that his character cannot really be so bad as to elope with Lydia without the intention of marrying her. Elizabeth is convinced otherwise, citing Wickham's infamous treatment of the Pemberley family and the confidence of his near friend, Denny, who related that with Wickham had no intention of marrying Lydia. Elizabeth laments that she did not relate the whole of Wickham's character to her family but justifies herself by stating that she did not think that she needed to, as the militia was leaving town in two weeks and there had been no signs of affection between Lydia and

Wickham before the militia left town. Upon arriving home Elizabeth learns that her father has indeed been in town since Tuesday, though he as yet learned nothing, and that her mother has confined herself to her dressing room. Mrs. Bennett blames everyone but herself for the situation and laments her ill-usage in it. She instructs her brother to make the couple marry and goes on to discuss Lydia's wedding clothes. Mary and Kiity are not much changed by their sisters elopement. Kitty is more fretful as a result and Mary consoles herself with moralisms. After dinner, Jane and Elizabeth have a chance to talk alone. Elizabeth questions Jane as to the particulars of Colonel Forrester's visit. She discovers that when interviewed by Colonel Forrester, Denny owned no knowledge of the elopement. Colonel Forrester also stated that Wickham's reputation was sunk in Meryton, and he was in great that when he left the town. Jane shares a letter Lydia wrote to Mrs. Forrester with Elizabeth. The letter shows that Lydia had intended to marry Wickham and thought it a great joke to play on her family by not telling them. Jane has been the sole caretaker of the household and is much fatigued. Jane relates that Mr. Bennet's goal is to find out the stand and number of the coach and that he hopes to find the couple from there.

Chapter 6/48:

Despite the hopes of the family at Longbourn, Mr. Bennet does not write the next morning. Mr. Gardiner leaves for London just after the post, assuring Mrs. Bennet that he will send Mr. Bennet home (Mrs. Bennet is terribly concerned that Mr. Bennet will duel with Wickham and die). Mrs. Gardiner remains at Longbourn with her children to comfort Mrs. Bennet and the girls. It is discovered that Wickham is now infamous and Meryton; the whole town

claims him in debt and licentiousness. After arriving in town, Mr. Gardiner writes to say that he has found his brother, but they have had no success in their search for Lydia and Wickham and Mr. Bennet is not yet ready to leave town. Mr. Gardiner inquires of Elizabeth and Colonel Forster as to Wickham's relations, although no no one can speak to the knowledge of any. The Longbourn party waits for the post in suspense for news. Instead, they receive a letter from Mr. Collins detailing his despair and concern for the situation. Although is it is addressed to Mr. Bennet, Jane has been authorized to read his mail for him, and Elizabeth reads over her shoulder. Mr. Collins is staunchly moral in his review of the situation, stating that it would have been better if Lydia had died and questioning her parents' indulgence toward her. He also relates that he has told Lady Catherine of the affair, who believes Lydia's misconduct will reflect badly on the whole family, especially her sisters. He is now quite glad that Elizabeth refused him so that he is not sharing the current despair of the family. Mr. Gardiner writes again to disclose that Wickham had no friends in the regimen with whom he was particularly close and that no one can account for his relations. He also writes that Wickham has gaming debts and debts of honor in Brighton, so much that it would take over a thousand pounds to pay them off. Mr. Gardiner's letter also notes that Mr. Bennet will return Saturday. Mrs. Gardiner and her children leave as Mr. Bennet returns. Mrs. Gardiner is confused about Elizabeth and Darcy's relationship because Elizabeth has not mentioned him, nor received any letters from Pemberly since their return, which is counter-indicative of the love Mrs. Gardiner believed to exist on Mr. Darcy's part. Elizabeth believes that if she had not known Darcy, she would be better able to handle the disappointment of Lydia's behavior. Upon his return, it is

discovered that Mr. Bennet is deeply saddened by the affair and feels the whole of it to be his fault. He tells Elizabeth that he is not angry that she was right in her counsel to him last May. He also sets up new, strict rules for Kitty.

Chapter 7/49:

Jane and Elizabeth find out from the housekeeper, Mrs. Hill, that a letter from Mr. Gardiner has finally arrived. Elizabeth and Jane hurriedly chase after their father to find out its contents. Mr. Gardiner writes that he has discovered Lydia and Wickham. They are not married, nor do they have any intention to be married. He relays that he has interceded on Mr. Bennet's behalf to secure the marriage, if Mr. Bennet will agree to the terms. Mr. Wickham will have Lydia's share of five thousand pounds upon Mr. Bennet's death, and one hundred pounds per year while he lives. Curiously, Mr. Wickham will have money left over even after his debts are settled. Lydia will stay with the Gardiners until she is married. Mr. Bennet explains to Elizabeth and Jane that in order for Wickham to agree to the marriage for so little, their uncle, Mr. Gardiner, must give Mr. Wickham at least ten thousand pounds. Jane and Elizabeth read the letter from their uncle to Mrs. Bennet. Her emotions change rapidly from incapacitating distress to delirious joy. She quickly moves on to planning Lydia's wedding clothes and a trip to Meryton to spread the news. She shows no respect for Mr. Gardiner's probable actions, but instead feels entitled to them. She also shows no concern for the gravity of Lydia's mistakes, exposing her extremely fickle nature. In her room, Elizabeth realizes that Lydia cannot expect to be happy financially or personally with Mr. Wickham.

Chapter 8/50:

Mr. Bennet wishes he would have saved more for his daughters and wife, and worries about what debt he may owe to Mr. Gardiner regarding Lydia and Wickham. The Bennets had expected a son that would assist in cutting off the entail (the male inheritance of Longbourn), and Mr. Bennet expected his widow and daughters to be provided for. Mr. Bennet writes back to Mr. Gardiner agreeing to the terms of Lydia and Wickham's marriage. The news of Lydia's marriage spreads through the community quickly. Mrs. Bennet continues in her elated mood and plans for Lydia to live near Longbourn with her new husband. Mr. Bennet reveals that Lydia and Wickham will not be welcome at Longbourn and that he will not send money for Lydia's wedding clothes, which distresses Mrs. Bennet a great deal. Elizabeth regrets telling Mr. Darcy about Lydia and Wickham, as it is surely to further damage her family's reputation in his eyes. She also realizes that regardless of the situation surrounding the marriage, Mr. Darcy would not want to be acquainted with a family of which Mr. Wickham was a relation. She can no longer entertain any hope of a proposal from Darcy or any continuation of his affections. At this most hopeless point, Elizabeth realizes for the first time that she and Darcy are perfect for one another, and their relationship would have led to many mutual benefits. Mr. Gardiner writes to Mr. Bennet that Mr. Wickham will quit the militia and instead accept a low-ranking officer position in the army in the North. After some convincing, Mr. Bennet decides to allow Lydia and Wickham to visit after their marriage before they move North.

Chapter 9/51:

Lydia and Wicham's wedding day arrives, and Jane and Elizabeth both feel the shame for their sister that she, herself, never experiences. Lydia and Wickham visit the Bennet family and are greeted by Mrs.Bennet with open arms. Mr.Bennet, on the other hand, is not so cordial, and Elizabeth is disgusted by them. Lydia is still untamed, wild, and fearless. The newlyweds seem to have only the happiest memories, recounting nothing of the past with any pain whatsoever. Lydia elaborates on subjects that Elizabeth and Jane would never speak of for the world, and describes getting married as "very good fun." At this point, Elizabeth can't take it any longer and forces herself to leave the room. Moments later, Lydia tells Jane that she must give up her place and go lower than Lydia, being a married woman now, because, by tradition, married women take precedence over single women. After dinner, Lydia brags about being married to Mrs.Hill and the housemaids. She tells her mother how she is sure that her sisters envy her, and she only hopes they might have half the good luck that she does. She mentions that she and Wickham will be in Newcastle - a town famous for its coal shipping - all winter, and that there will be very good partners there for her Elizabeth and Jane. Elizabeth interjects, saying she does not like Lydia's way of getting husbands and, furthermore, does not need the favor. Elizabeth finds that Wickham's affection for Lydia is less than that of Lydia's for him, and that their elopement occured by the strength of Lydia's love, rather than his, as well as Wickham's financial distress. Lydia tells her sisters about her dilemma on the day of the wedding, and how she worried that her uncle would not give her away in time for her to be married. She then blurts out that Mr.Darcy might have done it just as well, as he was there on her wedding

day. Jane and Elizabeth are shocked, and Lydia suddenly remembers that this was supposed to keep this a secret. In writing a letter to her aunt, Elizabeth asks an explanation for what business Mr.Darcy had being among them on Lydia's wedding day.

Chapter 10/52:

Elizabeth receives Mrs.Gardiner's letter in the mail. She learns that when Mr.Darcy found Lydia, he tried his best to convince her to return home to her family, but she was unconcerned and refused to listen to him. That said, Darcy attempted to persuade Wickham to marry Lydia; however, Wickham had no intention of doing so. In the end, Darcy gave Wickham money in order to persuade him to go through with the marriage. Darcy then asked Mr.Gardiner to take the praise for this, although Mr.Gardiner was uncomfortable at being honored for something he had no part in. Darcy told Mr.Gardiner that he felt responsible for what had happened because he did not tell anyone in Meryton the truth about Wickham. Mrs.Gardiner, however, believes that Darcy's kindness is directly related to his love for Elizabeth. Elizabeth reflects on all of the suffering that Darcy went through, and the burdening fiasco of forcing Wickham to marry her sister. Elizabeth believes that Darcy may have affections for her, but feels that he would never actually marry her, especially now that Wickham is her brother-in-law. While lost in thought, Elizabeth is interrupted when Wickham walks in, inquiring about her trip to Pemberley, in an attempt to figure out just how much Elizabeth knows about him now. They have a brief conversation, in which Elizabeth says just enough to let Wickham know that she isn't blind to his true nature, but she avoids provoking him for Lydia's sake.

Chapter 11/53:

At the opening of chapter eleven, the newly married Lydia and Mr. Wickham, after a 10 day visit at Longbourne, take their leave to begin their married life together. After their departure, Mrs. Bennet ironically remarks that “there is nothing so bad as parting with one’s friends. One seems so forlorn without them” (371), whereas throughout the entire novel, her only aim has been to acquire husbands for her daughters so as to have them out of her home. Soon after the newlyweds’ departure, Mrs. Bennet’s sister, Mrs. Phillips, brings exciting, unexpected news that Mr. Bingley is to return to Netherfield, seemingly alone. Mr. Bennet, despite Mrs. Bennet’s wishes, refuses to call on Bingley, citing that if Bingley would like to visit them, he knows where their house is. Mrs. Bennet’s anger and annoyance with her husband’s refusal is soon forgotten when Mr. Bingley arrives at their home without being called upon. Even more surprising, however, is the fact that he has brought along Mr. Darcy, despite the rumors stating that he was to arrive in town alone. All of the Bennets, except Jane, rush to the window in a mixture of excitement and confusion at the arrival of the two men, who are hastily let inside. During a brief and highly awkward meeting, Mrs. Bennet further embarrasses and mortifies both Jane and Elizabeth with her inappropriate and ill-planned remarks. Little conversation passes between the two eldest sisters and the two men, which further adds to the tension in the room, as well as Mrs. Bennet’s need to fill the silence with her senseless babbling. In addition to struggling with the embarrassment that their mother is providing for them, Jane and Elizabeth are in silent agony over their emotions and thoughts toward the two men. While each of them profess that they have no feelings

beyond cordiality and civility, it is clear that the two sisters are affected by the arrival of Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy.

Chapter 12/54:

After Darcy and Bingley leave the Bennet residence, following their unexpected visit, Elizabeth goes outside to collect herself. She wonders at Darcy's motives as well as at his regression into his former, taciturn self. Jane interrupts her musings to report that she feels herself capable of being in the same company as Bingley without feeling any heartbreak and of maintaining an "indifferent acquaintance"(379) with him. Elizabeth tells her sister that she feels Bingley will be unable to help himself from falling in love with Jane all over again. There is a break, after which, a few days later, follows Mrs. Bennet's promised dinner party, which both Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley attend. Elizabeth is delighted to see Bingley take the seat next to Jane and to see them conversing cordially throughout the entire dinner. However, Elizabeth is upset that Darcy places himself at the opposite side of the table from herself. Mr. Darcy dines next to Mrs. Bennet, and Elizabeth observes few, cold words exchanged between the two. After dinner, Elizabeth hopes to spend some time with Darcy; however the two are kept at opposite sides of the room for the whole of the party. During the evening, Elizabeth remains in agony, unable to stop herself from constantly looking across the room at Darcy, hoping to catch his eye. The party ends, leaving mixed emotions about its outcome in the Bennet household. Mrs. Bennet is overjoyed at the success her party has rendered; she is also excited with her renewed hopes that Mr. Bingley will offer Jane a proposal of marriage. Elizabeth is very unsatisfied because she did not have the opportunity to spend time with Mr. Darcy. She

is still very unsure of her feelings for him, as well as for his feelings for her. Jane tells Elizabeth that she is able to resist the former power Bingley held over her and is able to think of him only as an acquaintance; however, Elizabeth sees through her sister's claims, sure that the two are well on their way to rekindling their love.

Chapter 13/55:

Bingley again decides to visit the Bennett household, to Jane and Mrs. Bennett's complete delight. It is revealed that Mr. Darcy has left the countryside for London and that he would be gone for ten days. After spending over an hour with the family, Mrs. Bennett invites Bingley to dinner. He apologizes, stating that he has a prior engagement but promises to visit the family again the next day. Mr. Bingley keeps his promise, arriving so early that none of the family is ready for him. Once they are, however, Mrs. Bennett spends the entirety of the visit trying to get her younger daughters to leave Jane and Bingley alone, supposing if they do it will elicit a proposal from Bingley. Unfortunately, Elizabeth is wise to her mother's scheming ways and refuses to give in. Bingley stays for dinner and again promises to come the next day, this time to go shooting with the patriarch of the family. This he does, spending the entire day with Mr. Bennett and returns to Longbourn for dinner. Mrs. Bennett is again at her scheming best and succeeds in getting Jane and Bingley alone together. This does, indeed, result in a proposal from Bingley which is happily received by the entire Bennett family. Jane, at the end of the chapter, says that she is the happiest creature in all of existence and wishes the same for Elizabeth. Elizabeth, however, seems to hope for nothing better for herself than another version of Mr.

Collins. It is also revealed that Bingley was duped by his sisters into thinking Jane didn't care for him and that he had had no idea that Jane had been in London over the winter. He, however, does not reveal that Mr. Darcy was complicit in this plan as well.

Chapter 14/56:

While the Bennetts are relaxing in the dining room, in the company of Mr. Bingley, they are graced with the presence of an unexpected visitor. Lady Catherine de Bourgh has come from Rosings to specifically talk to Elizabeth. She requests that Elizabeth take a walk with her but not before observing haughtily the place in which she has come to visit. She even makes a comment about how small the Bennett's lawn is and the fact that sitting in their sitting room would be unfavorable because of the way their windows face. Once outside with the second oldest Bennett, she begins to ruthlessly attack Elizabeth and her family. She has come under the assumption that Mr. Darcy, Lady Catherine's nephew, is going to propose to Elizabeth and finds this rumor to be utterly ridiculous. She states that the Bennett family is in no way a match for hers and that no one would agree with the match if it were to happen. She also repeatedly brings up the fact that Mr. Darcy is already engaged to her daughter, that they have been engaged since birth because her sister and herself wished it. Elizabeth, the stubborn young woman that she is, does not take this lying down and tells Lady Catherine that Mr. Darcy can choose for himself who he wants to marry and that she does not care what anyone else would think if his choice would be her. The berating of the Bennett's social standing continues for a little longer until Elizabeth decides she has had enough and returns to the house, refusing to promise Lady

Catherine that she will never become engaged to Mr. Darcy. Upon returning to the house Elizabeth is asked what had transpired outside and she refuses to tell, keeping all of the loathsome things Lady Catherine said about her family to herself.

Chapter 15/57:

Elizabeth's spirits have been thrown into discomposure by the extraordinary visit of Lady Catherine which appears to have been solely for the purpose of breaking off her supposed engagement with Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth feels uneasy and wonders what could happen if Lady Catherine continues to interfere. She worries that Mr. Darcy, with his notions of dignity, might agree with Lady Catherine's arguments, which to Elizabeth appear weak and ridiculous. She decides that if Mr. Darcy does not keep his promise to visit Mr. Bingley then she will take it as a sign that he has decided to forget her. The next morning Mr. Bennet asks Elizabeth into his room to discuss with her a letter from Mr. Collins that he had received that morning. Mr. Collins congratulates Mr. Bennet on Jane's engagement then continues by warning him that Elizabeth's engagement to Mr. Darcy is not looked upon favorably by Lady Catherine and could be problematic. Mr. Bennet thinks the whole thing is a mistake and teases Elizabeth saying that Mr. Darcy has probably never looked at Elizabeth in his life. Mr. Collins goes on to divulge his Christian philosophy on the situation of Lydia and Wickham and his disapproval of Mr. Bennet's allowing the young couple into his house immediately after the engagement. Mr. Bennet remarks at how absurd the whole situation is, seeing that Mr. Darcy is so indifferent and that Elizabeth cannot stand Mr. Darcy, and asks if Lady Catherine had mentioned the

engagement to Elizabeth. Lizzie starts to laugh even though all she feels like doing is crying. This chapter seems to focus mostly on conduct and politics. Elizabeth is worried that Darcy will side with Lady Catherine based on their similar status of class. And Darcy's conduct will determine whether or not Elizabeth decides to forget him.

Chapter 16/58:

Mr. Darcy does not make an excuse and returns to Longbourn with Mr. Bingley. Bingley, wanting to be alone with Jane, proposes that they all go for a walk. Bingley and Jane lag behind while Kitty, Elizabeth, and Mr. Darcy are left to entertain each other. Kitty leaves Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth alone. As soon as they are alone Elizabeth expresses how grateful she is for his unexampled kindness to her sister. Mr. Darcy replies that her family owes him nothing and that he was only thinking of her. Mr. Darcy confesses that his love for her is unchanged and asks her if she still feels for him the way she did last April. She assures him that she still loves him and he is filled with happiness. Mr. Darcy informs Elizabeth that Lady Catherine had called on him in London and had attempted to convince that Elizabeth was unsuitable as a wife. Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy express how sorry they are for their past behavior towards each other. Mr. Darcy is particularly remorseful for his letter to Elizabeth which he wrote when he was in a dreadful bitterness of spirit. She tells him not to be so sorry. Darcy tells her that she taught him a hard lesson when she refused him and made him want to be a better man. Elizabeth asks Darcy about Bingley and Jane and finds out that Darcy had convinced him that Jane cared for him. The two make their way back to the house and part ways in the hall. This chapter focuses mainly on

the love between Darcy and Elizabeth.

Chapter 17/59:

Darcy and Elizabeth return to Lonbourn following their walk together to join the rest of the party. The night passed by with much of the talking and laughter being controlled by the “acknowledged lovers” (Bingley and Jane), while Elizabeth and Darcy were silent. Elizabeth spent much of that time fretting over the news she was to break of her and Darcy’s engagement and that the only one in her family who likes Darcy is Jane, and later that night she would tell Jane of the engagement.Jane took the news of her sister’s engagement to Darcy very suspiciously. Jane at first did not believe the news that her sister was to marry the man she has disliked for so long. Elizabeth was reassuring in telling her sister of the growing love she has experienced towards Mr. Darcy and her sister had no choice to believe her after such assertions were made. Jane warned her sister not to marry “without affection” and Elizabeth speaks of her growing affection and how she singles out her trip to Pemberley as the starting point of her love for Darcy. The sisters continued talking for much of the night and Elizabeth even revealed Mr. Darcy’s involvement in Lydia’s marriage.The Bennet’s again expected Bingley and Darcy the next evening as Mrs. Bennet wants to continue Jane and Bingley’s courtship. However, she is not so thrilled with the presence of Darcy and she explains her hatred for him and how it is so unnecessary for him to even accompany his friend to these events. And to Elizabeth’s pleasure she suggests that Darcy and her go on another walk so “he may not be in Bingley’s way”. On the men’s arrival Mrs. Bennet announces her plans for Darcy and Elizabeth and also includes Kitty on the walk that is to be

made. Bingley however, privy to what is going on, suggests that the walk is made without Kitty's presence and she expresses she would rather stay home.

During the walk Darcy tells Elizabeth of his intentions to ask her father for his consent in marrying his favorite daughter. Elizabeth again finds herself worried about disappointing her family, especially her father who she holds so dear, with the news of the engagement. Darcy asks Elizabeth's father in the privacy of the library and returns to the party only to direct Elizabeth in the direction of her father. Mr. Bennet's reaction is very similar to that of Jane's; at first very unbelieving and questioning of Elizabeth's motives. But again with reassurance from Elizabeth he acknowledges her choice and warns her of developing a marriage similar to his own with Mrs. Bennet, an unhappy one. Elizabeth continues to assure her father of her love for Darcy and eventually brings up Darcy's hand in Lydia's marriage. Mr. Bennet being quite happy with the news and his daughter's disposition tells Elizabeth that if any men come for Mary or Kitty to let them in as he is "at leisure".Now only Mrs. Bennet remained from the approval of the engagement. Upon Elizabeth breaking the news she appeared to be in a state of shock; unable to move or talk. Following those brief few minutes her view of Darcy took a complete 360 and he was now held in her highest regards. Mrs. Bennet cannot help but imagine the riches that Elizabeth will experience and show her extreme satisfaction with the match. The Bennet's now have three daughters married; Lydia to Wickham, Jane to Bingley and of course Elizabeth and Darcy. And now Darcy is only going to going to grow in the families esteem towards him.

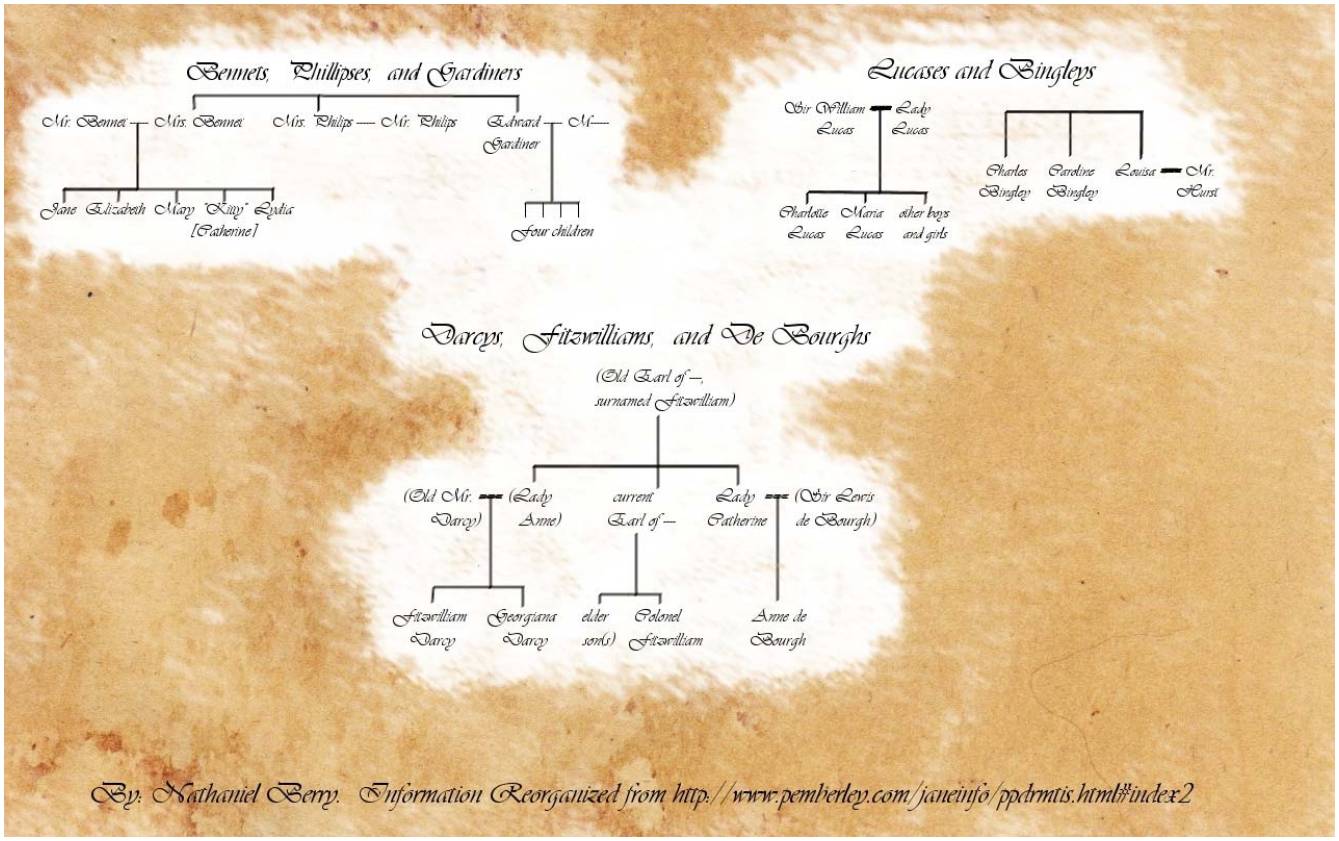
Chapter 18/60:

Now having that weight removed from telling her family of her engagement with Darcy, Elizabeth begins to return to her normal playfulness. With this mood change she questions Darcy of how he came to love her. After some prodding Darcy reveals his love for Elizabeth stemmed from “the liveliness” of her mind. Elizabeth continues the conversation by getting a little more in depth into the mind of Darcy and has no problem interpreting, in her own way, how his love eventually became directed towards her. Their talk then playfully turns into the shyness that each person portrayed towards the other early on in the relationship and how Elizabeth thanking Darcy for the match of Lydia to Wickham helped attributed to breaking the awkward silence between them.The conversation again turns to why Darcy even came to Netherfield, what were his intentions in coming to Longbourn. And he reveals his intentions were to judge whether he might ever hope to make Elizabeth love him. Then the idea of the love connection to their aunts comes into play. Of course the fear of telling Lady Catherine befalls on both of them and Elizabeth remembers she must write back to Mrs. Gardiner thanking her for her time spent with them and revealing to her aunt that she I is “the happiest creature in the world”, even more so than Jane. More family members must be told of the good news and letters are sent to Lady Catherine, Miss Bingley, Miss Darcy and Mr. Bennet also writes to Mr. Collins. No reply came from the Collins couple but the Longbourn family did hear that the Collins’ were to come to Lucas Lodge. Part of that may be due to the reaction they experienced with the news reaching Lady Catherine who was “exceedingly angry” on receiving the news from her nephew.On the

arrival of the Collins, Mr. Darcy is exposed to a lot of parading of his engagement to such a beautiful woman. Sir William Lucas even asserts that Darcy has landed “the brightest jewel of the country”. Mrs. Phillips even tested the patience of Mr. Darcy with her vulgar speech and the silence she gave him in being in the presence of such a man, this was only encouraged by his friend, Bingley. Following all the visits and news breaking events Elizabeth reveals her anxiousness to be alone with her man and “keep him to herself” along with being “being removed from society so little pleasing to either” and begin their new lives at the magnificent Pemberley.

Chapter 19/61:

The Bingleys leave Netherfield in order to be close to Pemberley. Mr. Bennet frequently visits his daughter at Pemberley. Elizabeth, Jane, and Kitty often spend time together and Kitty is introduced into high society. Kitty is particularly kept away from Lydia, who keeps sending letters inviting Kitty to balls filled with young men. Lydia also sends Elizabeth a letter congratulating her on her marriage and her new fortune. Lydia asks Elizabeth if Mr. Darcy can use his connections to get Wickham a better position in the regiment and for money. Lydia and Wickham continue to live beyond their means; Elizabeth and Jane pay their debts as they move from house to house, often staying with the Bingleys for such a long time that even good-natured Mr. Bingley tires of them. Wickham and Lydia become indifferent of each other. Miss Bingley and Lady Catherine eventually accept Elizabeth and Darcy's marriage. Georgiana moves to Pemberley, she and Elizabeth easily fall into their role as sisters. Elizabeth and Darcy remain good friends with the Gardiners without whom they would have never been united.


Bennets, Phillipses, and Gardiners
Mr. Bennet
Mrs. Bennet
Mrs. Philips
Mr. Philips
Edward Gardiner
M—
Jane Elizabeth Mary Kitty Lydia [Catherine]
Four children
Lucases and Bingleys
Sir William Lucas
Lady Lucas
Charlotte Lucas
Maria Lucas
other boys and girls
Charles Bingley
Caroline Bingley
Louisa
Mr. Hurst
Darcys, Fitzwilliams, and De Bourghs
(Old Earl of —, surnamed Fitzwilliam)
(Old Mr. Darcy)
(Lady Anne)
current Earl of —
Lady Catherine
(Sir Lewis de Bourgh)
Fitzwilliam Darcy
Georgiana Darcy
elder son(s)
Colonel Fitzwilliam
Anne de Bourgh
By: Nathaniel Berry. Information Reorganized from http://www.pemberley.com/janeinfo/ppdrmtis.html#index2

List of All Characters

Student Joseph Gibbons created a spreadsheet that tracks, in ten-chapter sections, mentions of all character names in *Pride and Prejudice*. This "[redacted]" reveals the frequency and density of each of the following character names.

Annesley, Mrs. - The lady whom Georgiana Darcy lives with in London. The narrator notes that she is "truly well bred" as she assists Miss Darcy in the entertainment at Pemberley. She also remains with Georgiana at Pemberley when all of her other friends leave her in the winter.

Archbishop - referred to by Mr. Collins when Elizabeth warns him of attending Mr. Bingley's ball, the Archbishop is who Mr. Collins reports to in his clerical duties and it is he who would normally rebuke Mr. Collins if he did anything unbecoming.

Bennet, Catherine (also known as: Kitty) - The second youngest daughter in the Bennet family. She spends most of her time with Lydia, and although she is older she is easily influenced by her younger sister. Like Lydia, she is enthusiastic about the soldiers and attending balls. Kitty Bennet is a young and naïve girl. Because of her age, her mother, and Lydia, she does not understand proper etiquette and manners.

Bennet, Elizabeth (also known as: Eliza, Lizzy; later known as: Mrs. Darcy) -

Elizabeth is a major character in Pride and Prejudice. She is the second eldest of the five Bennett daughters. She is deeply empathetic towards her sister Jane, embarrassed by her mother's behavior, and concerned for the moral laxity of her younger sisters Kitty and Lydia. She is a saucy, playful, and clever young woman who enjoys walking. She prides herself on her rationality and judgment, which at first she deems to be infallible. She characterizes Mr. Darcy as prideful when she first encounters him, after he snubs her at the Merryton ball, and is eager to believe ill of him when she develops a crush on Wickham. Her relationship with Mr. Darcy is the central one in the novel, though it is impacted by the relationships of her sisters Jane and Lydia and their choices of romantic partners. She believes strongly that marriage should involve genuine affection rather than financial benefits. She criticizes her friend Charlotte Lucas for her marriage to Mr. Collins—whom she refused first due to her lack of attraction to him, despite the fact it would have given her a share of the entail placed on the Bennets' estate. Elizabeth has great introspection and comes to recognize that she herself exhibits pride and prejudice that she has condemned in others.

"Of neither Darcy nor Wickham could she think, without feeling that she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, absurd" (248).

"I, who have prided myself on my discernment!... But vanity, not love, has been my folly. –Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the very beginning of our acquaintance, I have courted prepossession and ignorance, and driven reason away, where either were concerned" (249).

Bennet, Jane (later known as: Mrs. Bingley) - is the most beautiful and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet. Jane is affectionate, modest, good-natured, charming, and altruistic; everyone likes her. She is Elizabeth Bennet's confidant; Jane checks her judgmental sister's character through giving positive elucidations of pessimistic conditions. Jane represents a constant character in the novel through her unwavering moral character traits; her positive attitude and optimism towards every situation persists throughout the novel. However, Jane's virtuous traits make some characters in the novel take advantage of her due to insincerity. For instance, Caroline Bingley's selfish and superficial traits make her judge Jane based on class prejudices when Jane goes to London. Jane falls in love with Caroline's brother, Charles Bingley, another exemplary main character in the novel. Jane's relationship with Charles, though depicts true love, is stagnant, and rather dull. Jane's love life contrasts her parents' that is full of drama; her relationship is entirely out of similarity and genuine love, though boring. Jane's relationship with other characters is approachable, honest, and full of care. Considering her relationship with Wickham, she is hesitant in believing that he is a liar. She is compassionate in her perception towards people. She believes that everyone has a positive side. Jane always gives people the benefit of the doubt before passing judgments on their traits. According to her patience with Caroline Bingley, Jane turned out to be more accurate that Elizabeth in her perception towards Caroline's traits. Jane is useful in the development of a major theme in the novel; this is the theme of marriage; she is the second from the Bennet family to marry.

“My beauty you had early withstood, and as for my manners -- my behavior to you was at least always bordering on the uncivil, and I never spoke to you without rather wishing to give you pain than not. Now be sincere; did you admire me for my impertinence" (256)?

Bennet, Lydia (later known as: Mrs. Wickham) - Lydia Bennet is the younger sister of heroine Elizabeth Bennet. She is frivolous and irrational as exemplified by her hasty elopement with George Wickham. Lydia follows her mother's influence and encouragement to marry, and shares Mrs. Bennet's affinity for soldiers as displayed by her time spent at Meryton. Lydia Bennet functions as a critique on the culture's idea of marriage. Elizabeth reflects the expectations of the culture through Lydia and Wickham's union, "How Wickham and Lydia were supported in tolerable independence, she could not imagine. But how little of permanent happiness could belong to a couple who were only brought together because their passions were stronger than their virtue" (353). She is not punished for her elopement with Wickham, but rather rewarded. For example, she insists that despite her being the younger sister to Jane and Elizabeth, that she be priveleged to enter the dining room ahead of her unwed sisters; this action demonstrates not only Lydia's frivolity, but also the status a woman perceptably obtains once married. Furthermore, Lydia's marriage to Wickham does not follow the appropriate etiquette expectations; however, her short comings are hidden to preseve her family's reputation. Ultimately, Lydia's actions lead to the inevitable union of Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet, as Lydia functions to grant purpose to Darcy's altruistic propensities which furthers Elizabeth's attraction toward him.

Bennet, Mary - is the middle child, between the two eldest sisters and the two youngest sisters, and as the middle child she desires her own recognition. She is described as neither overly intelligent or particularly tasteful; simply she is average; however, she is very well read and is frequently seen reading conduct books, which she recites in an effort to seem more wise than she really is. She is considered an intermediary character to the plot throughout the story.

“Pride ... is a very common failing I believe. By all that I have ever read, I am convinced that it is very common indeed, that human nature is particularly prone to it, and that there are very few of us who do not cherish a feeling of self-complacency on the score of some quality or other, real or imaginary. Vanity and pride are different things, thought the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us" (53).

Bennet, Mr. - Mr. Bennet is husband to Mrs. Bennet and father to five daughters: Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, and Lydia. He and his family reside at his country estate, Longbourn, which affords him an income of two thousand a year. However, the estate is entailed, meaning that it can only be inherited by a male. Upon Mr. Bennet’s death, the estate will pass to his closest male relative, his cousin Mr. Collins. Fond of reading, Mr. Bennet often spends time alone in his study. He has a partiality for sarcasm and an enjoyment of the ridiculous. As his marriage is not the most harmonious, he

is frequently seen making jokes at his wife's expense. This humor is often extended to some of his daughters as well. However, Mr. Bennet does show a good deal of fondness for his two eldest, with Elizabeth being his favorite. When Bingley arrives in the beginning of the novel, Mr. Bennet goes, without his family's knowledge, to make the necessary introductions to create a social connection between them. After Mr. Collins' proposal to Elizabeth, Mr. Bennet sides with her over his wife and forbids the marriage. Much later, he brushes off Elizabeth's warning that her younger sisters are in need of more paternal guidance. This leads to Lydia's "elopement" with Wickham. After this, Mr. Bennet is much stricter with Kitty, not allowing her to visit anyone for a long time. At the end of the novel, he again exhibits his strong affection for Elizabeth by taking her aside and ensuring that she is in love with Mr. Darcy, and that they will be happy together.

"Well, my dear,'" said Mr. Bennet, when Elizabeth had read the note aloud, "'if your daughter should have a dangerous fit of illness, if she should die, it would be a comfort to know that it was all in pursuit of Mr. Bingley, and under your orders'" (66).

Bennet, Mrs. - is the wife of Mr. Bennet and the mother of the 5 Bennet sisters. Mrs. Bennet's chief concern is securing marriages for her daughters, and this is the sole root of her actions in the novel. In pursuit of marriage for her daughters, Mrs. Bennet is often indiscreet and ill-mannered. Her poor manners ironically negatively impact her daughters' likelihood of finding a husband, and embarrass Jane and Elizabeth. Her favorite daughter is always the one making the most advantageous marriage regardless of the means.

She shows little concern for her daughters' moral character and even safety as long as the end result is marriage. She has little depth and intelligence, making her the main target of Mr. Bennet's teasing and his source of humor. She enjoys gossiping with and bragging to her neighbors, seeing herself in competition with the other mothers of the neighborhood for finding husbands for her daughters. Mrs. Bennet is prone to fickle and dramatic shifts in mood, making her "nerves" a well-known subject to the rest of the Bennet family.

"She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news" (32).

Bingley, Caroline (also known as: Miss Bingley) - is Mr. Bingley's youngest sister. Miss Bingley travels to stay with her brother at Netherfield. She comes off as self-important and rather rude. Though she shows friendliness towards Jane, she acts quite the opposite towards Elizabeth. As Miss Bingley yearns for Mr. Darcy's attention, she finds that he is fascinated with Elizabeth. Unfortunately, this is when Miss Bingley's jealousy takes over. Miss Bingley finds great enjoyment in making fun of Elizabeth, especially her mother and younger sisters. To Miss Bingley's surprise, every time she approaches Mr. Darcy to plot against Elizabeth, she finds that his admiration for Elizabeth becomes even more secure.

Bingley, Charles - Charles Bingley is an admirable man who is at the age of 23

at the beginning of Pride and Prejudice. Charles is physically described as a handsome man. However, it should be noticed that he is shorter than Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bingley is a respected citizen in regency society due to his kindness and fortune of five thousand a year. However, Mr. Bingley has the ability to become manipulated by his family and his friends specifically, Mr. Darcy. Mr. Darcy is a close friend to Mr. Bingley. Bingley occasionally values Mr. Darcy's opinion over his own. For some time Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley live at Netherfield Park together with Bingley's two sisters. Mr. Bingley's single sister is Caroline Bingley and his married sister is Louisa Hurst. Mr. Bingley's love interest is Miss Jane Bennet. He first encounters Jane at the Meryton ball. After abruptly leaving Netherfield Park with no explanation, Mr. Bingley eventually returns to Netherfield Park to confess his love for Jane.

"Between him and Darcy there was a very steady friendship, In spite of a great opposition of character. –Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, ductility of his temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to his own, and though with his own he never appeared dissatisfied" (48).

Butler (unnamed) - is butler to the Bennet family. As Jane and Elizabeth are searching for Mr. Bennet, the butler informs them of his location.

Carter, Captain - Captain in the -Shire Militia. He is a known associate of Colonel Forster, and a particular favorite of Catherine Bennet and Lydia Bennet during his stay in Meryton.

Chamberlayne, Mr. - Lydia relays a story to her sisters about how she, very successfully, dressed up a man like a lady. This man was Chamberlayne.

Collins, William - As Mr. Bennet's closest male relative, Mr. Collins will one day inherit Mr. Bennet's estate (to Mrs. Bennet's endless dismay). Collins is "a tall, heavy-looking young man of five-and-twenty" with a penchant for unconscious social blunders (101). He has a symbiotic relationship with his patroness, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, whom he praises sycophantically and often; she entertains his illusions of networking with high society, and he keeps her informed of the minutiae of her domain while feeding her ego. Collins visits the Bennets with the intent of proposing marriage to whichever sister he finds most suitable. He chooses Elizabeth, who resolutely refuses him (to her mother's chagrin). He moves on to Charlotte Lucas, who accepts his offer, and the newly married Collinses enter into a comfortable but prosaic union.

Darcy, Fitzwilliam - Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy is a major character in Pride and Prejudice and is the proud owner of Pemberley estate in Derbyshire. When he is not there, he is normally traveling with his friend Mr. Charles Bingley and Mr. Bingley's sisters. Mr. Darcy is an emotionally reserved and socially awkward person. Mostly known for his perceived rudeness and pride, Mr. Darcy seems to have a lot of the same qualities of his aunt Lady Catherine de Bourgh. These qualities lead people to overlook the fact that his is actually very tall and handsome. He is first introduced at the ball in Meryton where he insults Elizabeth Bennet's beauty and expresses his hatred for dancing

with strangers, but once he realizes that he has started to fall for Elizabeth there are bigger problems to handle. Darcy has to figure out whether his love for Elizabeth is stronger than the social class lines that he would be crossing by marrying her. His most important contribution in the novel is his help in the marriage of Mr. Wickham and Lydia Bennet. His monetary aid and his vigilance, by making sure that Wickham marries Lydia, saves the Bennet family from a life a scrutiny.

“I have faults enough, but they are not, I hope, of understanding. My temper I dare not vouch for. – It is I believe too little yielding – certainly too little for the convenience of the world. I cannot forget the follies and vices of other so soon as I ought, nor their offenses against myself. My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. My temper would perhaps be called resentful. – My good opinion once lost is lost forever” (93-94).

Darcy, Georgiana - Mr. Darcy’s younger sister. Georgiana is commonly regarded amongst her peers as “truly accomplished.” Skilled at playing the piano, painting tables, and other feminine talents, the general consensus is that Georgiana’s only real flaw is her Darcy pride. Lizzie learns, however, that Georgiana is actually just a shy girl with a sweet disposition. Caroline Bingley, in her affective attempt to separate Jane and Mr. Bingley, hints that Bingley plans to marry Georgiana, which is a lie. Georgiana’s major contribution occurs about a year prior to the story’s sequence of events, when she falls in love with Mr. Wickham. She almost elopes with him until Darcy reveals that Wickham only wants her money. The greed and apathy that Wickham exhibits towards her effectively villainizes his character. Their

relationship also leads to the tensions between Mr. Wickham and Darcy, which in turn causes Wickham to lie about their history to Elizabeth and further her prejudices.

Darcy, Lady Anne - Mr. Darcy and Georgiana Darcy's mother. According to Lady Catherine de Bourgh, she and Lady Anne decided to engage their children, Mr. Darcy and Miss Anne de Bourgh, when they were both at a very young age.

Darcy, Mr. (senior) - The deceased father of Fitzwilliam Darcy and who was quite fond of the son of Mr. Wickham Senior, George Wickham. He had intended, after his death, for George Wickham's livelihood to be looked after. He was also very good friends with Mr. Wickham Senior, who was his steward. He is considered a minor character within the plot of the story.

de Bourgh, Lady Catherine - A wealthy and haughty noblewoman who is Mr. Collins's patron and Mr. Darcy's aunt. Her daughter, Anne is rumored to be engaged to Mr. Darcy. When she hears of Mr. Darcy's affections towards Elizabeth she confronts Elizabeth and demands the match is not suitable because of their differences in social status.

de Bourgh, Miss Anne - Often described as sickly, small, or pale, Miss Anne de Bourgh is the only daughter of Sir Lewis and Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Heiress to the considerable estate of her parents, it is almost universally agreed upon that she would be the perfect match for her cousin, Fitzwilliam Darcy. She is noted as being very soft spoken, barely ever directly addressing

anyone besides her governess, Mrs. Jenkinson.

de Bourgh, Sir Lewis - Deceased husband of Lady Catherine de Bourgh, a knight, and the owner of Rosings. His wealth and title provides a comfortable lifestyle for Lady Catherine and is an incentive for Mr. Darcy to marry his daughter, Anne.

Denny, Mr. - Mr. Denny appears to be the best friend of Mr. Wickham. As Wickham's confidante, Denny is questioned soon after Lydia's elopement. While he at first denies knowing anything about the plot, Denny eventually admits that he does not believe that Wickham has any intention of marrying Lydia, thus causing widespread panic in the Bennet household.

Fitzwilliam, Colonel - Colonel Fitzwilliam is the cousin of Mr. Darcy. More specifically he is the younger son of Mr. Darcy's uncle, Lord --. Elizabeth encounters Colonel Fitzwilliam at Rosings where he gives her a more accurate portrayal of his cousin compared to what Elizabeth previously knew of Mr. Darcy.

Fitzwilliam, Earl of [Unknown] - Although we never learn the full title of Colonel Fitzwilliam's father, we know he is an Earl. He is the brother of Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Lady Anne Darcy and uncle to the current Mr. Darcy.

Forster, Colonel - is a colonel in the regiment militia that is stationed in Meryton and husband to Mrs. Forster. He is an amiable man but does not

seem to be as responsible as he is good-natured. Lydia goes missing with Mr. Wickham when she is in the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Forster. He does, however, do everything that he can in an attempt to help the Bennets retrieve Lydia.

Forster, Harriet - The wife of Colonel Forster. Her character is similar to that of her friend Lydia Bennet, immature and trivial. She invites Lydia to spend the summer with her in Brighton. She is not very responsible, Lydia went missing with Mr. Wickham while in Mr. and Mrs. Forsters' care.

Gardiner, Edward - Edward Gardiner is the brother of Mrs. Bennet. His wife and four children live in London on Gracechurch Street. The Gardiner's are wealthier and of a higher social rank than the Bennets, though not to be compared to Mr. Darcy. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner travel about London with Elizabeth until the news of Lydia and Wickham ends that journey. Upon this news Mr. Gardiner travels back to Hertfordshire to assist his brother-in-law in finding his daughter. Mr. Gardiner sends Mr. Bennet back to Longbourn and continues his search for Lydia and Wickham in London. Mr. Darcy comes to Mr. Gardiner upon his return to Gracechurch Street and informs him of his knowledge on the whereabouts of Lydia and Wickham. Mr. Gardiner arranges the marriage of Lydia and Wickham and is given credit for squaring away the debts Wickham left behind to conceal the actual funding source for Wickham's debts.

Gardiner, Mrs. - The wife of Mr. Gardiner, who is the brother of Mrs. Bennet. She brings Jane to London with her in an attempt to cheer her up and mend

her broken heart after Mr. Bingley fails to return to Netherfield. She also advises Elizabeth to avoid encouraging Wickham's affections, and later brings her to Pemberley where Elizabeth realizes how much she would enjoy living in the house and begins to have second thoughts about Darcy. Later on she sends Elizabeth a letter revealing the role that Darcy played in convincing Wickham to marry Lydia, claiming that he only did that because of the love he has for Elizabeth.

Gardiner, [unknown boy] - is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and cousin to the Miss Bennets.

Gardiner, [unknown boy] - is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and cousin to the Miss Bennets.

Gardiner, [unknown girl of 6] - is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and cousin to the Miss Bennets.

Gardiner, [unknown girl of 8] - is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and cousin to the Miss Bennets.

General -- (unnamed) - The General of Wickham’s new regiment in the North, where he will have an ensigncy.

Goulding, William - Of Haye-park.

Grantley, Miss - An acquaintance of Caroline Bingley, mentioned once in

Chapter 10 as being inferior to Georgiana Darcy.

Great uncle the judge - This name is mentioned when Miss Bingley tells Darcy to put up some portraits of his uncle and aunt Phillips at Pemberley next to the one of his great uncle the judge. It is only mentioned that they are in the same profession, only different lines.

Haggerston - The lawyer who works with Edward Gardiner in solving the issue with Lydia and Wickham when they run away to London.

Harrington, Pen - Lydia's acquaintance in Brighton.

Hill, Mrs. - The Bennet's housekeeper at Longbourne.

Hurst, Louisa (also known as: Mrs. Hurst) - is the eldest sister of Mr. Bingley and wife of Mr. Hurst. Mrs. Hurst travels with her husband to stay with her brother at Netherfield. Her personality comes off much like her younger sisters, self-important and somewhat rude. Like Miss. Bingley, Mrs. Hurst finds Jane to be sweet and pleasant, but she also finds time to poke fun at Elizabeth and the Bennet family.

Hurst, Mr. - The husband of Louisa Hurst, Mr. Bingley's sister. Mr. Hurst speaks very little throughout the novel, simply remaining silent on some of the matters discussed by other characters. He is characterized as only being concerned with eating, drinking, sleeping, and playing cards. Mr. Hurst owns a house in Grosvenor street, in the West End of London, where he, his wife,

and brother- and sister-in-law retreat for the winter.

Jenkinson, Mrs. - The accompaniment or side-kick of Lady Cathrine de Bourgh. She listens attentively to every word that Lady Cathrine says and seems to pay special attention to every move Lady Cathrine makes. She is the governess of Rosings, and her appearance is described as "nothing remarkable" (203).

Jones, Mr. - The town apothecary who examines and treats Jane when she is ill at Netherfield. He appears in chapters 7 and 9.

King, Mary - She is said to be "a very good kind of girl" (193) by Elizabeth. Miss Mary King was considered very poor until "her grandfather's death made her mistress of this fortune" (193), at which point, George Wickham begins to take notice of and court her, rather than Elizabeth. Later, Lydia divulges to Jane and Elizabeth that Miss Mary King has been taken off to Liverpool to live with her uncle, breaking off any relations between Miss King and Wickham.

Long, Mrs. - She is the one who tells Mrs. Bennet that Netherfield has been rented by the Bingleys. Mrs. Long has two nieces of her own, and is presumed to be a neighbor with whom Mrs. Bennet shares neighborhood gossip.

Lucas, Charlotte (later known as: Mrs. Collins) - is the eldest daughter of Sir William and Lady Lucas, and a close friend of Elizabeth Bennet. She is logical above all else, especially in the matters of love. During Jane and Mr. Bingley’s

courtship, she tells Elizabeth that men and women would do well to not get to know each other before getting married, as all it could do was give each other excuses to not get married. Moreover, she asserts that happiness is not likely to come from one person anyway, so the most prudent and practical method of living one's life is to find security, especially in the matters of finance, rather than worry above love in a marriage. While Elizabeth argues that Charlotte could not possibly believe that, Charlotte proves her horribly wrong by marrying the most despicable man Elizabeth knows at the time: her own cousin, Mr. Collins. Despite this, she and Elizabeth stay friends, though not as close as they once were. Charlotte enjoys being mistress of her own house at Rosings, and provides hospitality for Elizabeth when she comes to visit; Charlotte's home is where Mr. Darcy first proposes to Elizabeth. For the purposes of the novel, Charlotte represents an extremely prudent view of marriage as opposed to the way others make their marriages emotional roller coasters.

"Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance...It is better to know as little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you are to pass your life" (56).

Lucas, Lady - She is the wife of Sir William Lucas and mother of Charlotte, Maria and (unknown) son. She and her family are neighbors to the Bennets.

Lucas, Maria - Daughter of Sir William and Lady Lucas, described as a "good humoured girl, but as empty-headed" (192) by Sir William Lucas. She is frightened by Lady de Bourgh, rather in reverence, most especially when she

and Elizabeth dine at Rosings. Maria is rendered speechless or astonished at different times by her Ladyship's presence. Prior to leaving Rosings, Her Ladyship offers urgent instruction on how to pack gowns correctly, and Maria feels so moved by the words that she repacks her entire trunk, feeling very much obliged.

Lucas, [unknown] (young brother) - He is the son of Sir William Lucas and Lady Lucas, and the younger brother of Charlotte and Maria Lucas.

Lucas, Sir William - He is the husband of Lady Lucas and father of Charlotte, Maria and (unknown) son. He rose to the honor of knighthood by offering a formal address to the King, during his time as mayor. The title made him feel too superior to continue living and doing business in a small town, so he quit his job and moved his family about a mile from Meryton and named his house Lucas Lodge, showing his delusions of grandeur. At Netherfield, Sir William Lucas suggested to Mr. Darcy that he should dance with Elizabeth. Mr. Darcy was not unwilling but Elizabeth refused. Sir William Lucas accompanied Elizabeth Bennet and his daughter Maria to Rosewood to visit Mr. Collins and his wife Charlotte (Lucas).

Metcalfe, Lady - Lady Metcalfe received a governess through Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Miss Pope is her children's governess, and she is incredibly pleased with this.

Millar, Colonel - Leaves with his regiment after their stay in Meryton, Mrs.Bennet talks about how she cried for two days over him.

Morris, Mr. - Steward of Netherfield before Mr. Bingley moves into it. He strikes a deal immediately with Mr. Bingley for its sale.

Nicholls, Mrs. - The housekeeper at Netherfield, she is the woman that got the word out of Mr. Bingley's return to Netherfield which led to his proposal of marriage to Jane Bennet.

Philips, Mr. - The husband of Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Bennet's sister. Mr. Phillips was a clerk to his wife's and Mrs. Bennet's father (an attorney), and eventually took over the business. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips live in Meryton. Mr. Phillips visits the officers in the regiment in Meryton so that his nieces can meet them. Although he is not wealthy, his is considered to hold an honorable occupation in the local community, although he is considered of a lower class by people such as Miss Bingley.

Philips, Mrs. - The wife of Mr. Phillips, and Mrs. Bennet's sister. Mrs. Phillips and her husband live in Meryton. Mrs. Phillips greatly enjoys the visits from her nieces, especially Lydia and Kitty. Mrs. Phillips is characterized as enjoying gossip and spreading it. She often welcomes visitors to her house, such as Mr. Collins and Mr. Wickham. Although she and her husband have an average income, she is characterized as having tastes associated with a lower class.

Pope, Miss - Miss Pope is Lady Metcalfe's governess.

Pratt, Mr. - An officer in the regiment. He appears in chapters 39 and 47.

Reynolds, Mrs. - The housekeeper at Pemberley who speaks highly of Mr. Darcy and begins changing the way Elizabeth, her aunt, and her uncle view him. She is also the one who informs Elizabeth of Mr. Darcy's imminent arrival at Pemberley.

Robinson, Mr. - An attendee of the first ball, Mr. Robinson was quick to respond to Charlotte's question about the prettiest girl in the room. His response, of course, was Jane Bennet.

Servants - The servants of the Bennet family. They are referred to in chapter 47, when the narrator describes Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner as being glad of Mrs. Bennet's self-imposed exile to her room because they knew she would not refrain from discussing the affair with Lydia in front of the servants (213).

Stone, Mr. - Mr. Stone is only referred to once in the novel and only in passing. He appears to be Mr. Gardiner's clerk.

[Unknown], Dawson - The maid of Lady Cathrine de Bourgh.

[Unknown], John - A servant. [Unknown], Richard - Servant of the Phillips family who is in danger of losing his job, according to Lydia. If he was turned away, he is to be hired by Colonel Forster.

[Unknown], Sally - A maid, probably the Forsters. In her letter to Mrs.

Forster detailing her flight with Wickham, Lydia asks Mrs. Forster to have Sally mend one of her gowns (332). She appears in chapter 47. (Nate Berry- apparently this character was listed twice and we both signed up for her - see the comments. Sorry, but I've already completed this description.)

[Unknown], Sarah - A servant of the Bennet family, possibly the same person as Sally, she helps Jane get ready to see Mr. Bingley in Chapter 55.

Watson, Miss - A young woman who lives in Meryton, she is often visited by Colonel Forster and Captain Carter.

Webb, Miss - A young acquaintance of Lady Catherine de Bourgh's, whose father makes less money than Mr. Bennet but who still manages to be more accomplished than Elizabeth and her sisters.

Webb, Miss - A young acquaintance of Lady Catherine de Bourgh's, whose father makes less money than Mr. Bennet but who still manages to be more accomplished than Elizabeth and her sisters.

Wickham, George - Mr. Wickham is a major character in Pride and Prejudice. He may not be a constant focal point throughout the novel but if not for his actions it can be argued that the end result of the novel would not be the same. He is a smooth talking, charming character whose physical appearance coupled with his knowledge on how to relate to the people around him makes him favorable to all who meet him. Wickham is a man of no real trade in the militia and suffering from a gambling problem, he is in debt and appears in

different locations to attempt financial gain. He is the son of the steward to Darcy's father and he tries to convince Darcy's sister to elope with him in order to claim her fortune of thirty thousand pounds. Ultimately, he elopes with Lydia Bennet for a price.

"And in the wretched state of his own finances, there was a very powerful motive for secrecy, in addition to his fear of discovery, for it had just transpired that he had left gaming debts behind him, to a very considerable amount" (337).

Wickham, Mr. (Senior) -- The deceased father of George Wickham and faithful and devoted steward of Mr. Darcy Senior. He is considered a minor character within the plot of the story.

Younge, Mrs. - Mrs. Younge is an acquaintance of Mr. George Wickham. She also was the chaperone that watched over Miss Georgiana Darcy's estate. Mr. Wickham made his attraction toward Miss Darcy noticeable to Mrs. Younge. Mrs. Younge arranged for Miss Darcy to visit Ramsgate during a summer. Mrs. Younge aided Georgiana Darcy and Wickham to fall in love. Mr. Darcy stopped the notion of eloping right away. Mr. Darcy was unhappily deceived by Mrs. Younge and decided to release her from her duties to the family. Mrs. Younge is only mentioned twice in a letter from Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth Bennet.

Important Passages: Volume I

"It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife" (1).

This statement outlines the two major themes of marriage and financial wealth in Pride and Prejudice, which are evident in the various courtships and relationships that Austen depicts throughout the novel. In essence, marriages act as little more than basic economic exercises that women are expected to take part in as a necessity for their overall survival, at least financially.

The notion of love, then, is hardly a factor worth mentioning at all in the marriage setting for this particular society, which weighs love as amounting to far less when compared against a much more reliable aspect such as overall economic gain and status. Austen uses the literary technique of allegory in the above quote to convey ironic overtones to the only real type of commercial activity seen and considered noteworthy or even possible by women—in essence, the business consists of finding a young man with dependable assets for her daughter to marry and later profit from. This is evident when Mrs. Bennet describes Mr. Bingley to her husband as a young, well-off man, who had come from the north, whom she hoped might eventually marry their daughter. This act on Mrs. Bennet's part reveals the economic pressures that women and in particular, mothers, were burdened with in the process of securing potential husbands for their daughters.

Romantic relationships in Pride and Prejudice take a backseat to primary bonds which are founded on economic affluence, thus undermining the general morality of the society. Furthermore, Austen exploits satire in the above quote to set the mood for the rest of the novel. She uses characterization as a literary device in order to expose a character's role such as Mrs. Bennet in the storyline, painting her personality and infinitely absurd behavior. Mrs. Bennet is illustrated as a woman of mean understanding, and little information. Foreshadowing, then, is triggered to develop the story in relation to Jane and Mr. Bingley's relationship.

The above quote, which marks the beginning of Pride and Prejudice, summarizes how Austen intends to assemble the thought that social conventions take a large role in how individuals are "supposed" to behave. There is a silly tone to this line, understood by the humorous character Mrs. Bennet, whose life goal is to obtain suitable husbands, suitable, being practically any man with a titanic amount of wealth, for each of her daughters to someday marry. Socially restricted ideas of appropriate behavior for each gender are especially apparent here. Social advancement for men is achieved through military, church or law, whereas for women the only noticeable procurement of wealth is in the obvious pursuit of marriage. This explains the universality of marriage as a major goal and topic in Pride and Prejudice.In relation to significance and meaning, this passage offers a miniature outline of the entire plot which concerns itself above all with "single men in possession of a good fortune" by numerous females.

The preoccupation with socially expedient marriage in 19th century England

society clearly manifests itself here, because in claiming that a single man "must be in want of a wife," Austen reveals that the opposite may be more true in actuality: a single woman, whose socially prescribed opportunities are rather small, is in (maybe desperate) want of a husband. The social environment of Austen's Regency England is completely stratified, rooting class divisions solely among family connections and wealth. In other words, the England that Austen depicts in Pride and Prejudice is one in which social mobility is limited and class-consciousness is particularly significant.

> *"Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principle people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, danced every dance, was angry that the ball closed so early, and talked of giving one himself at Netherfield. Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves. What a contrast between him and his friend! Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady, and spent the rest of the evening walking about the room, speaking occasionally to one of his own party. His character was decided. He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everyone hoped that he would never come there again. Amongst the most violent against him was Mrs. Bennet, whose dislike of his general behaviour was sharpened into particular resentment, by having slighted one of her daughters" (39-40).*

Before the ball at Meryton, the Bennet sisters want to find out anything they can about Mr. Bingley, what he looks like, whether he is a nice man or not. They cannot get anything out of Mr. Bennet, so they start asking around town where the gossip has been circulating since Bingley arrived. On the night of the ball, the sisters get their first complete encounter with Mr. Bingley, Miss

Bingley, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, and Mr. Darcy. Everyone is pleased with Mr. Bingley because he is easy to get along with and is happy to be at the ball, but Mr. Darcy does not make such a good impression. Based on his manners, people see him as being arrogant. In this chapter alone he is accused of pride or some synonym of the word three times. Mrs. Bennet has a strong judgment of Mr. Darcy because he insults Elizabeth's beauty and says that he does not wish to dance with her or anyone else.

The major themes that the passage shows are the 1) theme of being accused of pride, and 2) the the theme of characters basing their judgments on whether someone is "amiable" or not. Just before this passage most of the ladies in the room were commenting on how handsome Mr. Darcy is, but his dislike for dancing and inability to speak comfortably with others make them feel as if he is rude and prideful and his outer appearance is quickly forgotten. This causes them all to judge him negatively next to Mr. Bingley. The idea that Darcy is proud most likely comes from his station in life. The people in Meryton know that he is a rich man and assume that he wants nothing to do with them because of it. Pride in a sense of social class and self-worth are just a couple examples of how the term is used in the novel.

This passage is significant because it is the moment when the community becomes set against Mr. Darcy due to his manners. No one, aside from Elizabeth, knows his true character until the very end of the novel and dislikes him until his and Elizabeth's surprising engagement. Since the readers are seeing things mostly through the Bennets, they rely on their judgment and follow it throughout the novel. This narration becomes an

unreliable source of information and creates the same prejudice in the readers as it does for the characters. The characterizations that Austen gives readers of Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy in contrast to one another makes Mr. Darcy seem even worse. Showing the two of them side by side, at an event that Mr. Bingley enjoys more than Darcy, and then having Darcy insult a character that readers are already close to is enough to make any reader hate him as well. It is ironic though that a gentleman of Mr. Darcy's status would be so rude, but as far as the purpose of the novel, it may be commentary on the upper-class of Austen's time period.

> *"His pride," said Miss Lucas, "does not offend me so much as pride often does, because there is an excuse for it. One cannot wonder that so very fine a young man, with family, fortune, everything in his favour, should think highly of himself. If I may so express it, he has a right to be proud." "That is very true," replied Elizabeth, "and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine." "Pride," observed Mary, who piqued herself upon the solidity of her reflections,"is a very common failing, I believe. By all that I have ever read, I am convinced that it is very common indeed; that human nature is particularly prone to it, and that there are very few of us who do not cherish a feeling of self-complacency on the score of some quality or other, real or imaginary. Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us" (51-52).*

After the Meryton ball, the Miss Bennets and the Miss Lucases meet at Longbourn to talk about the events of the ball. The topic of their discussion is

the prideful and disagreeable Mr. Darcy. In this passage, Austen begins to engage the reader with the complexities in defining the word pride and the connotations of the word. Charlotte allows for Mr. Darcy's pride because of his status in society and wealth, and claims he has the right to be proud. Charlotte's opinion engages the novel's theme of social class. The reader is encouraged to reflect upon whether or not Darcy's class excuses him from disagreeable manners and arrogance, as well as if pride itself is inherently negative.

Elizabeth then replies that she "could easily forgive his pride" if he had not mortified her own. This reply further muddles the reader's perception of the word pride. Elizabeth has pride, and as the heroine the reader is led to naturally approve of this pride and even encourage it. Therefore, pride is simultaneously encouraged (in Elizabeth) and detested (in Darcy) by the reader, bringing further complexity to the perception of pride. Also, it brings about a duality in the characters of Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth. The title of the novel, Pride and Prejudice, is traditionally attributed to Darcy and Elizabeth respectively. Darcy is prideful and Elizabeth is prejudiced. When Elizabeth refers to her own pride, this distinction isn't as clear. Instead, the novel becomes a study of the concepts of 'pride' and 'prejudice' as character traits. Mary offers a definition of pride by separating it from vanity. Pride is the opinion of ourselves and vanity is what we want others to think of us. Her definition is rather artificial and lacks depth, offering the reader little insight into the nature of pride or its meanings in the novel. She only says that pride is "common" and a "feeling of self-complacency". She doesn't offer any real solution to the dichotomy of pride as a vice and virtue that Elizabeth and

Charlotte have put before the reader. Through Mary's definition, Austen challenges the reader to push their understanding of pride beyond something they might find in a dictionary or a conduct book.

As such, the passage makes it clear that pride is more complex than the typical view of the vice may suggest. Having many different forms, pride is viewed as a sense of "arrogant, haughty, or overbearing behavior", or it can have a more benign meaning of "what is due oneself or to one's position"; Austen thereby assigns Darcy some credit for his social status without fully excusing his behavior and attitudes toward others. While the trait itself has been mentioned in the narrative prior to this passage (for example, the Bingley sisters are viewed through Elizabeth's eyes in Chapter 4 as "proud and conceited", suggesting that since a proud person communes with pride so closely, they are more apt to identify it in others), this is where the novel begins to dive more fully into the exploration of pride and vanity and the connection between the two. Austen continues this thread of pride and vanity as both vices and sometimes as sort of class-related virtues from here through the central characters of Elizabeth and Darcy until it culminates (and clashes with itself) in the character of Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

> *"It may perhaps be pleasant," replied Charlotte, "to be able to impose on the public in such a case; but it is sometimes a disadvantage to be so very guarded. If a woman conceals her affection with the same skill from the object of it, she may lose the opportunity of fixing him; and it will then be but a poor consolation to believe the world equally in the dark. There is so much of gratitude or vanity in almost every attachment, that it is not safe to leave any to itself. We can all begin freely—a*

slight preference is natural enough; but there are very few of us who have heart enough to be really in love without encouragement. In nine cases out of ten a women had better show more affection than she feels. Bingley likes your sister undoubtedly; but he may never do more than like her, if she does not help him on" (54-55).

At the Netherfield Ball Charlotte, who has been observing Jane and Bingley's relationship for a while, expresses her concern that Jane is being too reserved with her feelings. Charlotte believes that to a third party observer it would appear that Bingley is far more interested in Jane as she is in him, and he will soon become discouraged and leave if she doesn't give him more encouragement. She shares her thoughts with Lizzie, who immediately springs to Jane's aid. Lizzie insists that Jane is merely shy and has trouble expressing her feelings well, and if Bingley really loves her he should understand that. Still, Charlotte insists that relationships are too fragile to withstand any form of uncertainty. This gives an insight into Charlotte's own psyche. It is evident that Charlotte does not believe that love should have anything to do with a pursuit of a husband, which is confirmed further when she marries Mr. Collins without a thought of love.Charlotte shares these thoughts at a crucial part in the novel, when Bingley and Jane's courtship does in fact start to unravel. In the very same night, Darcy starts to have the same thoughts about Jane's indifference, and the ridiculous actions of the Bennet family prompts him to convince Bingley that he should leave Netherfield and Jane. So, this passage in fact acts as foreshadowing for the events to come. The fact that Charlotte is foreshadowing such an event also

emphasizes theme that courtship rituals are fragile. She even states that while a couple may begin a courtship with mere feelings of preference, “few of us have heart enough to be really in love without encouragement” (55). In order to succeed, courtships can only succeed with something much more concrete than a feeling.

Charlotte perfectly encapsulates the theme, appearances can be deceiving, in this quote. This is a very prevalent theme. After all, Elizabeth constantly discovers that characters are not all that they appear to be throughout the course of the novel. Within the quote, Charlotte blames the individual for their deceiving appearance, and not the outside world, especially when she asserts that a woman should not be guarded because she will lose her love interest and “it will then be but a poor consolation to believe the world equally in the dark” (54).

A feminist reading of the text would also suggest that Austen intended to address the dichotomy that women faced at this time. Women on the marriage mart had to walk a thin line between showing enough interest to hook a husband but not so much interest that they would look like a harlot. Charlotte symbolizes the viewpoint that women should be as encouraging as possible. This is emphasized through her use of hyperbole: “In nine cases out of ten a women had better show more affection than she feels” (55). Obviously, 90% sounds like too steep a percentage for this situation. The opposing viewpoint is represented by Jane’s reserved actions.

“Implacable resentment is a shade in a character. But you have chosen well.—I

really cannot laugh at it. You are safe from me."

"There is, I believe, in every disposition a tendency to some particular evil, a natural defect, which not even the best education can overcome."

"And your defect is a propensity to hate everybody."

"And yours," he replied with a smile, "is willfully to misunderstand them" (94).

When Elizabeth went to Netherfield to help nurse Jane back to health, she learned a great deal about Mr. Darcy's character, or so she thought. After dinner one night, the conversation lead to Mr. Darcy identifying his character flaws, which he admits, is his inability to forgive those that have wronged him. Elizabeth states that she cannot laugh at his flaw, which she redefines as "a propensity to hate everybody." In turn Mr. Darcy identifies Elizabeth's flaw as misreading people. After this conversation Darcy feels like he has shown too much interest in Elizabeth, which prompts him to ignore her for the duration of her stay.

Through this passage we can make inferences as to why the novel was initially called First Impressions and why it came to be Pride and Prejudice. First of all, in this instance Mr. Darcy doesn't see that his true flaw is his pride, or perhaps he is too proud to admit it. Mr. Darcy then explains that Elizabeth's flaw is being too quick to judge people. Elizabeth prides herself on being a good judge of character, but her prejudgments of people cause her to be prejudice. In both cases, Darcy and Elizabeth are both unaware of their flaws, which in turn causes the two personalities, pride and prejudice, to clash. In both cases, it's Darcy's pride and Elizabeth's prejudice that allows their "first impressions" to create conflict in the novel. In many instances

both of their flaws prove to be true. At the ball at Meryton Darcy expresses that Elizabeth is not enough to tempt him, which makes him come off as conceited and absorbed in his social standing. Elizabeth's flaw is illustrated when she makes a good judgment in Wickham's character, for had she gotten to know him, she would have known that he was the opposite of amiable. Once Darcy and Elizabeth overcome their flaws, they are able to see each other's true character.

A major theme of the novel that is illustrated by the passage is pride. Darcy shows pride throughout the novel and it is shown here through Elizabeth's eyes when she informs him that his defect is to hate everybody. Darcy has such pride in himself that he doesn't seem to have enough to share with others. Another theme that goes along with this is the acceptance of flaws, which is portrayed in Elizabeth as Darcy tells her that she willfully understands him. Since having the ability to hate everybody doesn't exactly drive people towards that type of person, there is something about Darcy that causes Elizabeth to take a second look at him, see the man underneath the one that he portrays to the world, and accept his flaw of sometimes overwhelming pride. This also goes in hand with first impressions. Elizabeth's first impression of Darcy is that he has too much pride and the ability to hate everybody, yet she later decides to have a second impression of him as well which is very different from the one seen in this passage.

A literary technique that the passage conveys is foreshadowing. Elizabeth is telling Darcy something a flaw of his that isn't very appealing, while his reply is that it doesn't really matter because she "willfully" understands it anyways.

It is not typical for people to be attracted to someone who hates everybody, but Elizabeth is, which foreshadows that there is a deeper connection than what can be seen from the outside. A similar literary technique that can be seen in this passage is a cliff hanger. Elizabeth is telling Darcy that he has a defect to hate everybody, but he then tells her that her defect is that she understands his. The thing is, he says this “with a smile,” which leaves the reader wondering if there is something going on between them that is not a feud, perhaps some tiny spark of love that may blossom later on. For one thing it shows that Elizabeth, for some reason, has the capability to ‘understand’ Darcy’s flaw and is able to accept it, but there is also the way that Darcy says this that lets the reader know that something may be on the horizon.

Important Passages: Volume II

> *"From the very beginning, from the first moment I may almost say of my acquaintance with you, your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form the ground-work of disapprobation, on which succeeding events have built so immoveable a dislike; and I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry" (233).*

The evening after discovering via Colonel Fitzwilliam that Mr. Darcy is responsible for extracting Mr. Bingley from his romance with Jane on the grounds of the Bennets' status and behavior, Elizabeth stays home with a headache while the Collinses go to dinner at Rosings. Unexpectedly, Darcy arrives at the parsonage and declares his love for Elizabeth. He proposes to her, unaware of her intense dislike of him, and they end up arguing fiercely. Elizabeth raises the issue of Darcy's involvement in the misfortunes of both Jane and Wickham, and he does not deny her allegations. Finally, Elizabeth declares that Darcy immediately made such an awful impression on her that she could never marry him.

This passage is a vivid embodiment of Austen's original title for the novel, "First Impressions". Elizabeth discusses how Darcy's conduct, from the first time that they met, has repulsed and angered her. She declares that she does not know Mr. Darcy for a month before she has formed an "immoveable"

impression of his character, an impression at which Darcy has to work very hard to redeem in Elizabeth's eyes. The attention that Elizabeth pays to Mr. Darcy's conduct reiterates one of the major themes of the novel; she does not want to marry Mr. Darcy because of his arrogant, conceited, and selfish conduct, as well as the role he conducted in distancing Jane and Mr. Bingley.

Elizabeth's refusal and confrontation of Mr. Darcy signify a major shift in the novel. Her accusations set the stage for Mr. Darcy to feel the need to explain and redeem himself. He realizes that Elizabeth's original impression of him is incorrect, and his forthcoming actions in the book show his eagerness to atone for his previous conduct as well as Elizabeth's perceived view of him. It also underlines Elizabeth's character by further showing her prejudice toward Mr. Darcy, in addition to a manner that shows she seems unaffected by the knowledge that Mr. Darcy is wealthy and influential, where many other girls in her situation would readily accept Mr. Darcy's proposal in order to advance their wealth and social status.

This passage brands Elizabeth's prejudice as a permanent, unchangeable verdict. Austen emphasizes the depth of Elizabeth's bias and Elizabeth's conviction in her own understanding of Mr. Darcy's character by using imagery that suggests enduring structure, as in "form the ground-work of disapprobation" and "built so immoveable a dislike." At the same time, Austen subtly suggests Elizabeth's unreliability in the hyperbolic last phrase: "I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed upon to marry." The delivery of this information through Elizabeth's own dialogue underscores the expanse of

her prejudice while raising doubts about the credibility of her judgment.

> *"She grew absolutely ashamed of herself. – Of neither Darcy nor Wickham could she think, without feeling that she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, absurd.*
>
> *'How despicably I have acted!; she cried. – 'I, who have prided myself on my discernment! – I, who have valued myself on my abilities! Who have often disdained the generous candour of my sister, and gratified my vanity, in useless or blameable distrust! – How humiliating is this discovery! – Yet, how just a humiliation! – Had I been in love, I could not have been more wretchedly blind! But vanity, not love, has been my folly. – Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the very beginning of our acquiantence, I have courted prepossession and ignorance, and driven reason away, where either were concerned. Till this moment, I never myself." (249)*

In this passage, Elizabeth has already received the letter from Mr. Darcy, as she reads it a second time she turns a new page in her understanding of her self. It is at this moment in the novel when Elizabeth acknowledges that her feelings toward Mr. Darcy are shadowed by her own absurdity, blindness, and partiality, in addition to her initial sense of prejudice. Elizabeth realizes that her prejudice exists and is directly correlated to her own sense of pride which aligns her and Darcy for the first time; whereas Elizabeth is often considered the actualization of prejudice her self-monologue determines, that she ha[s] prided [her]self on [her] own discernment," here, she calls attention to her own debilitating pride, which removes some of her negative feelings from Mr.

Darcy.

This rereading of the letter shifts Elizabeth's lens, if only slightly, "Of neither Darcy nor Wickham could she think, without thinking she had been blind, partial, prejudice, absurd," as her attention shifts away from Darcy and Wickham, Elizabeth's focus turns inward. Perhaps the most telling line in this excerpt is in Elizabeth's realization that she has been, "Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the very beginning of our acquiantence, I have courted prepossession and ignorance, and driven reason away, where either were concerned." In considering the main themes and characters presented, Elizabeth seems to insinuate that she is pleased by her own vanity, offended by Darcy's love, therefore courted, or called forth, 'prepossession', or prejudice, and ignorance, driving away reason on each account. Elizabeth admits, "had [she] been in love, [she] could not have been more wretchedly blind" which illuminates the notion that it was not love that was blinding her, but "vanity" which had been her folly. She pulls off the blinders of vanity, and discovers "till this moment, [she] never knew [her]self" (249).

Elizabeth's 'blindness' can be compared to a speech by Lady Delacour in Maria Edgeworth's Belinda in which the speaker claims that if heroines would only open their eyes, they would see that a man is in love with them and while one might be afraid of his contempt, he is more afraid of theirs. Elizabeth makes it clear that "Of neither Darcy nor Wickham could she think, without feeling that she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, absurd."

The narrator sets the tone by calling attention to Elizabeth's feelings, "She grew absolutely ashamed of herself." Elizabeth's heroic self-condemnation, a technique present in other Austen works as well as Charlotte Lennox's The Female Quixote, a novel which "delighted Austen and that the Austen family read aloud long after Jane Austen's first reading of it" allows the space for Elizabeth's character arch, which ultimately allows for Elizabeth's relationship with Darcy to unfold.

This particular moment of the narrative is significant because it exemplifies pride, prejudice and love, three major themes in the novel, which are all hinged on Elizabeth's own vanity. Darcy can be viewed as a physical representation of 'pride' in the novel and Elizabeth can be assumed as a physical representation of 'prejudice'. This is the moment in which Elizabeth realizes that vanity has caused her to be prejudiced toward others and her own sense of pride becomes evident. This aligning of Elizabeth and Darcy through their common humanistic pride, produces a fresh start for Elizabeth, which allows for her to fall for Darcy at the magnificent Pemberley. She may have pulled the blinders off of her pride and acknowledged the negative effects of her vanity, but true to Elizabeth form, her vanity is not fully removed.

> *"The general prejudice against Mr. Darcy is so violent, that it would be the death of half the good people in Meryton to attempt to place him in an amiable light. I am not equal to it. Wickham will soon be gone; and therefore it will not signify to anyone here what he really is. Some time hence it will be all found out, and then we may laugh at their stupidity in not knowing it before. At present I will say nothing*

about it" (257).

This passage is excerpted from a conversation between Elizabeth and Jane Bennet. After painstakingly harboring the details of Darcy's proposal and subsequent letter, Elizabeth is relieved to share them with Jane. Darcy's letter is a rebuttal of Elizabeth's accusations regarding his separation of Jane and Mr. Bingley and his quarrel with Mr. Wickham. Elizabeth relates the entirety of the proposal and the letter, except the section regarding Jane and Mr. Bingley, fearing it would do more damage than good to Jane's delicate composure. The sisters analyze the events surrounding the relationship between Wickham and Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth and Jane also speak of the prejudice of the people in Meryton. Both seem to agree that the people of Meyton are misled by first impressions, without acknowledging that they had suffered the same fate before Darcy revealed the truth. Elizabeth and Jane jointly decide to keep the knowledge of Wickham's true character to themselves, as he will be leaving town soon when the regiment departs for Brighton.

The significance of this passage lies in the ramifications of Elizabeth and Jane's decision not to expose Wickham. This decision is a major plot point that affects the entirety of the rest of the novel. It ultimately leads to Lydia and Wickham's marriage and thereby the humiliation of the Bennet family. Importantly, it also leads to the marriage of Elizabeth and Darcy. Without the catalyst of Darcy's intervention in Lydia's situation, Darcy and Elizabeth undoubtedly would not have married. Additionally, this passage highlights Elizabeth's internal struggle with her own prejudice. Here, she assess the

culpability of people of Meryton, who have so ardently ascribed to their first impressions of Darcy and Wickham that Elizabeth does not think she would be able to convince them otherwise. This passage also elucidates the strong connection between Jane and Elizabeth, as it represents a conversation in which Elzabeth confides in her sister, who is the only person she can trust with such delicate and emotionally-charged subject matter.

This passage centers on the themes of prejudice, status, and gossip. It exemplifies the detrimental nature of prejudice by placing a clear dichotomy between the town's characterizations of Darcy and Wickham and their true characterizations. The themes of status and gossip are referred to cursorily in this passage when Elizabeth speaks of what will happen when the town discovers Wickham's true character. Wickham's status is defined by his lack of fortune, but the way he lost his fortune will surely affect other's perception of him. Austen uses hyperbole to show the ridiculous extent to which the town dislikes Darcy and thereby emphasizes their prejudicial mistake. Austen foreshadows the effects of Jane and Elizabeth's silence on Wickham's character when Elizabeth surmises that the truth of his character will soon be discovered. Interestingly, Austen inverts the reality of the subsequent events when Elizabeth says that she and Jane will be laughing at the stupidity of the people of Meryton when all is discovered.

Important Passages: Volume III

"'And of this place,' thought she, 'I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted! Instead of viewing them as a stranger, I might have rejoiced in them as my own, and welcomed to them as visitors my uncle and aunt. But no-' recollecting herself,- 'that could never be: my uncle and aunt would have been lost to me: I should not have been allowed to invite them.' This was a lucky recollection- it saved her from something like regret" (286).

This chapter is when Elizabeth visits Pemberley for the first time with all of its rich decorations, well-maintained grounds, and impressive stateliness. She remembers poignantly Mr. Darcy's marriage proposal and seems to comprehend for the first time what all he was offering her. It didn't involve just his hand and person, but also the right to call Pemberley her home and the wealth that went along with it, and the pride to show it off to her family. This affects Elizabeth on such a deeply personal level because she is constantly reminded by her mother that their home will never stay their own; when Mr. Bennet dies and they have to leave Longbourn, the Bennet girls' futures are uncertain. Her reality is a striking contrast to Mr. Darcy's who has grown up on this estate and will have it for the rest of his life and be able to pass it on to his heirs, who might have been her children. For a woman who claims to value a man's honor and personality above all else, his wealth is nonetheless a striking reality check for her. Mr. Collins' warning that she

may never be offered another marriage proposal after himself didn't scare Elizabeth at the time, but now she better understands everything that an upper class member of society has, and what she could have had if she respected Mr. Darcy enough to accept, or had taken Charlotte's view of marriage and appreciated the money and security more than the man.

To comfort herself, possibly to prevent herself from completely facing what a mistake she has made, she interprets Pemberley as a place where her family would not be welcome. Mr. Darcy's criticism of her family leads her to believe that no one, not even her well-mannered and urban aunt and uncle, would be welcome at such a vast house. Having her family, never mind their mannerisms, mistakes, or uncertain future, is what makes Elizabeth happy rather than having a secure financial future. This speaks not only to her high level of loyalty, but also to her emphasis on the importance of her free will. She could not accept a man she believed to be unsupportive of a relationship between her family and herself and her husband. If such a man tried to keep her away from her home and family, it would hurt her more deeply than having no home after Longbourn was lost. This viewpoint of Elizabeth sheds new light on her deep level of emotions, despite claiming to be a highly rational being. So while being mistress of Pemberley may have been fine for her ego and her and her family's financial well-being, she saw the cost as being too high.

This passage brings together the themes of pride, family connections, and status. It also includes marriage and the different sub-topics in that theme: what is a good enough reason to get married, and how much does wealth

weigh in on that reasoning? The narrator's comment, "it saved her from something like regret," was appropriately worded. Through this hands-off analysis of Elizabeth's thinking and feelings, we see a reflection of her logic; however, we also see her sarcasm, but perhaps used against her, as any intuitive reader will know that though she doesn't acknowledge her regret now, it will come later in the novel.

> *"I have just had a letter from Jane, with such dreadful news. It cannot be concealed from any one. My younger sister has left all her friends—has eloped;--has thrown herself into the power of—of Mr. Wickham. They are gone off together to Brighton. You know him too well to doubt the rest. She has no money, no connections, nothing that can tempt him to—she is lost for ever" (324).*

While travelling with her aunt and uncle during the summer months Elizabeth receives a couple of letters from Jane while in Lambton. Elizabeth had been eager to hear from her sister while she was away and the two letters do not contain welcome news. Elizabeth reads the letters and finds out that her younger sister Lydia has run off with Mr. Wickham while with the regiment in Brighton. The eloping couple are said to be heading to Scotland much to the dismay of the Bennets. In this specific passage Elizabeth is revealing to Mr. Darcy, who has surprised her in her quarters at Lambton, the news she has just received.

This passage is significant because it highlights the start to a major conflict in the novel. Marriage is obviously a huge theme in the novel but a marriage as

a result of an elopement caused for disownment from a family. This also ties into personal conduct during the Regency period. It was highly disrespectful and essentially social suicide to put yourself into the situation of an elopement and Elizabeth makes that apparent when she says that Lydia is "... lost for ever". This passage also associates itself with another theme of the novel which is money, more specifically money and marriage. Throughout Pride and Prejudice women are the ones trying to find a well off man in society to increase their social standing. Here there is a bit of a role reversal as Wickham not only tries to manipulate and seduce multiple women throughout the novel but he also desperately seeks to marry a woman. Why he chooses Lydia as his target is a little perplexing because she can offer no great financial gain to him; something Elizabeth points out in her excerpt.

Situational irony is present as a result of the situation in Brighton. Lydia was granted permission to go to Brighton with Colonel Forster and his wife in hopes of starting a courtship with a worthy officer and instead an illegitimate marriage seems to be in the making. Also, when Elizabeth tells Darcy that her sister has "thrown herself into the power of—of Mr. Wickham" she is alluding to Wickham's powers of manipulation and seduction over innocent and unaware single ladies he encounters. And finally, Austen also uses a small hyperbole to finish the passage. It is unlikely that Lydia will in fact be "lost for ever" with all the different people that end up trying to locate her. And though she might not be included in the family as a result of the pending illegitimate marriage, that does not mean she will not be seen again and be completely lost forever.

"Because honour, decorum, prudence, nay, interest, forbid it. Yes, Miss Bennet, interest; for do not expect to be noticed by his family or friends, if you willfully act against the inclinations of all. You will be censured, slighted, and despised, by every one connected with him. Your alliance will be a disgrace; your name will never even be mentioned by any of us" (325).

Upon hearing a rumor that her nephew, Mr. Darcy, has proposed marriage to Elizabeth and has been accepted, Lady Catherine de Bourgh visits Longbourne to find out the validity of the statement. She pulls up in her carriage and almost immediately demands to be shown around the property by Elizabeth alone. Lady Catherine takes this time to make inquiries about the rumored proposal. She learns from Elizabeth that the two are not engaged, but that if Mr. Darcy chooses to propose to Elizabeth, the latter sees no reason why she may not accept. It is at this point in the conversation that the above passage may be found.

This is one of the few passages where we see the true sentiments of those considered upper-class. Lady Catherine is perfectly blunt in expressing herself and we are able to see exactly what she is thinking. This passage shows us the importance of connections in the upper-class and how connections can even be used as a threat to get what they want. She is arguing, and thinks she is doing so very compellingly, that she will not speak to Elizabeth or Darcy and that that is a terrible punishment to be endured. We can see the influence that the members of the upper-class think they hold over those they view subordinate to themselves. Lady Catherine also

tries to evoke that Elizabeth's marrying Darcy shows poor conduct as befitting a woman of her position.

The major theme evoked by this passage is the theme of conduct in the regency period. Women were much more cognizant of other women's positions in life than were the men and that a woman who knows her station should not try to exceed it. Lady Catherine talks about "honour, decorum," and "prudence" as major reasons for Elizabeth not being able to marry Darcy, none of which she has herself exhibited in this meeting. It exemplifies the fault line the reader may find between how characters talk about conduct and how they actually portray it themselves.

In this passage there are two significant literary techniques in use. The first of these is hyperbole. Jane Austen is intentionally creating the character of Lady Catherine to be over the top with her threats of never again even mentioning Elizabeth's name. She is also saying that not only will she never speak to her again, but no one with any connection to Darcy. These over-the-top statements are clearly used intentionally to create an over-dramatized woman in an uncontrollable state of emotion. The second technique is irony. Every woman in Pride and Prejudice is constantly engaged in discussions of scandal. Being so closely related to this scandal, there is no way that Lady Catherine could possibly never say Elizabeth's name again because all she will be doing is talking about it to her friends who are just as idle and interested in scandal as she. A reader who has noticed this fact about women in the novel will easily see through what Lady Catherine says and may even recognize it as somewhat humorous.

"If your feelings are still what they were last April, tell me so at once. My affections and wishes are unchanged, but one word from you will silence me on this subject for ever" (403).

Elizabeth, feeling all the more than common awkwardness and anxiety of this situation, now forced herself to speak; and immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure, his present assurances. The happiness which this reply produced, was such as he had probably never felt before; and he expressed himself on the occasion as sensibly and as warmly as a man violently in love can be supposed to do" (408).

This scene occurs after Elizabeth found out that Darcy paid off Wickhams' debts in order to pave the way for Lydia's reputation to be restored. Jane and Bingley are lately engaged when Elizabeth and Darcy go for a walk, during which he proposes again.

During this second proposal, both Darcy and Elizabeth reveal aspects of their pride and prejudice that prevented them from becoming engaged as a result of Darcy's first proposal. After reading the letter that Darcy wrote her after the failed proposal, Elizabeth understands the truth about Darcy's dealings with Wickham. This understanding, combined with the knowledge that Darcy greatly helped her sister, leads Elizabeth to recognize the prejudice with which she has unjustly viewed Darcy. On the other hand, Darcy

acknowledges that much of his behavior toward Elizabeth was guided by pride. Indeed, Darcy was sure that Elizabeth would be flattered by his first proposal.

When Elizabeth accepts Darcy's offer of marriage the second time, she believes she is marrying for love. However, her marriage to Darcy will also provide her with financial security. Throughout the novel, Elizabeth criticizes women (especially Charlotte Lucas) for marrying because of economic reasons only. Although Elizabeth loves Darcy, her opinion of him seemed to change after she visited Pemberley and sees is obvious wealth and taste.

The passage illustrates the resolution of both Elizabeth and Darcy's inner conflicts as well as the main conflict of the novel. Not only does Mr. Darcy humble himself and risk another potential rejection, his manner of proposing shows he has overcome his earlier pride. Though the proposal is understated, his tone is entirely changed. There are no mentions of inferior social connections or references to his superiority over Elizabeth. This second proposal is a simple, forthright statement of Darcy's love; delivered in the gentlemanly manner Elizabeth found so lacking the first time.
Elizabeth's response to Mr. Darcy proves that she has overcome her fault as well.

While Pride and Prejudice is not simply a morality novel, the titled faults are at the central conflict of the story. In this scene, the main characters show each other and the reader that they have successfully overcome their faults,

exhibiting the personal growth necessary for bildungsroman.

Though the scene is happy and romantic, there is also irony in Elizabeth's response. Throughout the novel, Elizabeth is shown to be an articulate young woman who can and does speak her mind. However, in this scene, Elizabeth's response is described rather than stated in dialogue. It is ironic that such a vocal, expressive character can muster up a scathing refusal but not a pleased acceptance.

Allusion can be seen in words like: 'assurances,' 'this subject,' 'this situation,' 'sentiments,' and 'expressed himself.' Austen never directly reveals what is said in the proposal scene. It is almost as though the narrator considers it improper to intrude on this private moment between Elizabeth and Darcy, thus summarizes the content of what was said. The characters likewise only allude to the prior proposal situation, perhaps because it was so embarrassing for both— Darcy for being rejected, and Elizabeth for rudely accusing him of not acting like a gentleman when she did not have all the facts.

> *"Happy for all her maternal feelings was the day on which Mrs. Bennet got rid of her two most deserving daughters" (427).*

Mrs. Bennet's happiest day is when she can know that her daughters have been married off, as she has wanted from the beginning of the book. This particular passage is talking about a double wedding for Jane and Elizabeth. The entire last chapter talks about how excited Mrs. Bennet is for Lizzy and Jane. In the grander scheme of things, this passage depicts Mrs. Bennet at

her happiest with her children, both as the mother who cared about their being married and them being married off in general.

In this passage, it is abundantly clear how Mrs. Bennet feels about marriage. It brings full circle the entirety of the novel, as the first passage is "It is a truth universally acknowledge that a man in possession of good fortune must be in want of a wife," which is supposedly in the point of view of Mrs. Bennet. The entirety of the novel is based on the marriage of Jane to Mr. Bingley and Elizabeth to Mr. Darcy (as well as Lydia to Wickham), and is partially do to the pressure and emphasis Mrs. Bennet puts on marriage as something extremely important for her daughters.

This passage brings the the institution of marriage to the forefront of the novel's conclusion. It is iterated throughout the novel, even in its opening lines, that Mrs. Bennet concerns herself solely with the duty of seeing her daughters married off in order that they may go on to live happy, and ideally comfortable lives. Ultimately, Mrs. Bennet's efforts and aspirations are satisfied on the day that Elizabeth and Jane are married to their respective men of great financial and societal stature. The outcome of the novel, therefore, reaffirms the institution of marriage as the novel's foundation and culmination. This passage in particular brings the novel back to its initial premise, stating that happiness has been attained through marriage to two bachelors who are "in possession of a good fortune" for the two most "deserving" daughters of the Bennet family.

The narrator uses situational irony in regard to Mrs. Bennet's feelings toward

her two eldest daughters as they depart permanently from the Bennet home to be married. There is an ironic undertone when the narrator states that "happy" was the day when Mrs. Bennet "got rid" of Elizabeth and Jane, which calls attention to the absurdity of Mrs. Bennet's character, and the insipidity of her efforts. This passage sardonically points to Mrs. Bennet's "maternal feelings" that are made happy by her daughters' leaving, rather than by her daughters' newfound happiness.

The hyperbolic rhetoric used in this passage ("all her maternal feelings" and "most deserving daughters") indicates that this sentiment might have been proclaimed by Mrs. Bennet, herself. Although it is clearly stated by the narrator, it echoes Mrs. Bennet's characteristic flair for melodrama, exaggeration, and imprudence. Although the passage is being said of Mrs. Bennet, one could imagine that the narrator was paraphrasing what Mrs. Bennet was likely to have said of her daughters' turn in circumstance.

Discussion Questions

In her book, J*ane Austen, Feminism and Fiction*, Margaret Kirkham writes "...we can see that Austen's subject-matter is the central subject-matter of rational, or Enlightenment, feminism and that her viewpoint on the moral nature and status of women, female education, marriage, authority and the family, and the representation of women in literature is strikingly similar to that shown by Mary Wollstonecraft in A Vindication of the Rights of Women." Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* is widely considered to be a commentary on the condition of women in the Regency period and a cornerstone for an early version of feminism, even though the concept of women's rights was not a major focus. Given that "Jane Austen is the first major women novelist in English," what evidence is there specifically in *Pride and Prejudice* that Austen wrote the novel in favor of women's rights in the areas of women's education, marriage and family, and authority? Using a passage the novel, evaluate one of the aforementioned social aspects and explain whether you agree or disagree with Kirkham's evaluation.

Many of the aspects of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* can be interpreted differently when reading through the lens of the 21st century. Research about Regency Culture and England during the time of its publication can illuminate various aspects of the novel that could be overlooked otherwise. However, it is also interesting to note how differently we read the novel now. In what ways have things seemed to change in the world since the publication of the novel in 1813? What can we learn about the modern world

through looking at a novel that depicts life fairly accurately as it was lived in a much different time and place?

Elizabeth Bennet is a rebellious character in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. However, there is argument over whether or not the authority of the novel approves or disapproves of her actions and rebelliousness. In *Jane Austen and the War of Ideas,* Marilyn Butler argues that, "[t]he more one examines the novel the more difficult it becomes to read into it authorial approval of the element in Elizabeth which is rebellious." Do you agree with this assertion or not? Support your claim with evidence from the novel.

Elizabeth is a character in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* that tends to do what makes her happy. As Claudia Johnson claims, 'Darcy's central fault, after all, is to have been careless about pleasing other people, to have had what Elizabeth stingingly terms 'a selfish disdain of the feelings of others' and Lady Catherine and he both are judged wanting precisely because their own pride renders them incapable of regarding the happiness of their inferiors." Use evidence from the novel to support your position of whether or not you agree or disagree with Johnson. Also consider: if Darcy's central fault is to be careless about other people's happiness, then would you consider him selfish for going after Elizabeth and solely focusing on pleasing himself, or does he genuinely want to please her as well?

Jane Austen has many followers who are devoted to her literary works and the history of her life. Novels like *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility* have had many different adaptations in written as well as visual

mediums. Such adaptations include more modern novels like *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies* and *Sense and Sensibility and Sea Monsters*. If Jane Austen were alive today and had read both of these novels based off of her own novels, what do you suppose would be her critical opinion as a reader and a novelist? What do you suppose she would say and/or think this way about these two modern versions of her novels?

What is the role of religion, Christianity and the church in *Pride and Prejudice*? That is to say, the novel's moral code seems centered on the pursuit of marriage and individual happiness. Likewise, the novel's most prominently religious character, Mr. Collins, exists as a source of comedy and error. Do you think, therefore, that *Pride and Prejudice* takes a covert, yet clear, stance on the state of religious beliefs and practices at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries?

Women in Regency England had very little control over their own financial situations. The Bennet girls are all in danger of poverty due to the entail on the Bennet estate if they do not marry. In *Behind Closed Doors: At Home in Georgian England* Amanda Vickery asserts, " A man in possession of a comfortable house and a financial competence was a prime target of Cupid's arrows." Given that women must marry in order to obtain financial security, or risk insecurity if their spouse does not make a substantial amount of money in order to provide for their lifestyle, does Elizabeth's censure of Charlotte's mercenary marriage to Mr. Collins in contrast to her approval of Wickham's seeking a wealthy bride (pre-marriage to Lydia) seem hypocritical or justified to you given the constraints placed on women in the time period?

What about the other matches in Pride and Prejudice, how much do you think the characters were motivated solely by romantic connections and not material considerations?

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Brief Annotated Bibliography

Brown, Julia Prewitt. *Jane Austen's Novels: Social Change and Literary Form*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979. Print.

In her book *Jane Austen's Novels: Social Change and Literary Form*, Julia Prewitt Brown challenges the belief of many literary critics that Jane Austen's novels are not great literature because their subject matter—especially marriage, family, and domestic life—is considered historically insignificant. Instead, Brown emphasizes that Austen's novels were the first to emphasize the significance of domestic affairs in regard to social and moral change. Brown argues that the irony with which Austen writes reflects the tension that arose from this social and moral change. In her arguments, Brown proposes that Austen structured her novels in one of two ways: as ironic comedy or satiric realism. Brown categorizes *Northanger Abbey*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Emma* as ironic comedy, and *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Persuasion* as satiric realism. These two structures, Brown argues, show the transition into the nineteenth century, such as an emphasis on individualism. Brown also discusses Austen's importance as a woman writer. Austen, Brown believes, contributed to the feminine consciousness through the portrayal of social life in her novels.

Brown, Lloyd Wellesley. *Bits of Ivory; Narrative Techniques in Jane Austen's Fiction*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. Print.

Brown's book is concerned with Austen's rhetorical and narrative style, investigating her techniques in seven chapters on verbal disputes, imagery,

symbolism, conversation, letter-writing, dialogue, and parody. Brown explores Austen's style as inspired by philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, noting that the minimal documentation of Austen's life makes it difficult to identify her influences. He also explicates the structure of Austen's novels, claiming that she "is really exploiting semantic phenomena which arise from the multiple cross-currents of her philosophical heritage" (43). Brown also notes that Austen's intriguing implementation of letter-writing techniques differs from the straightforward epistolary style of the eighteenth century; Austen's letters are conduits through which she accomplishes "dramatic intensification of emotional and moral conflicts," as when Darcy's letter provides Elizabeth with the opportunity to examine her prejudices outside of the presence of its writer (157).

Butler, Marilyn. *Jane Austen and the War of Ideas.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975. Print.

In Marilyn Butler's Jane Austen and the War of Ideas, Butler positions Jane Austen in a period of history steeped controversy and contention, arguing that Austen's novels could be nothing but political. Austen has been read as apolitical and distant from the worldly events of her time like The Napoleonic Wars and the French Revolution, but Butler argues that political partisanship dominated what Austen was most familiar with: the novel. Austen would be familiar with the Jacobin novel, Sentimentalism, and the Anti-Jacobin novel. Butler explores the political meanings in Austen's novels. In a chapter dedicated specifically to Pride and Prejudice, Butler argues that Pride and Prejudice has a Christian pessimistic moral as Elizabeth and Darcy must ultimately reform their behaviors to become more humble, therefore aligning

the novel with conservative ideas.

Collins, Irene. *Jane Austen and the Clergy.* London: Hambledon Press, 1994. Print.

In *Jane Austen and the Clergy*, Irene Collins examines Jane Austen's real-life experiences with clergy members as a method of critiquing the clerical figures seen throughout Austen's novels. Collins begins by outlining the numerous connections that Austen had with the clergy through her family, friends, and neighbors, and goes on to explain how these personal experiences impacted her descriptions of members of the clergy, as well as clerical life, in her novels. Collins addresses everything from the houses clergy members lived in, to how much they made, to how parsons related to their patrons, neighbors, and members of English high society. Collins supports her comparisons of Austen's characters to Austen's real-life experiences through references to Austen's own letters and other personal writings. Collins uses Austen's personal correspondences, as well as her various connections with members of the English clergy, to describe in detail how real parsons Austen encountered came to shape both the vices and the virtues of her clerical characters.

Duckworth, Alistair Mackay. *The Improvement of the Estate: A Study of Jane Austen's Novels.* London: The John Hopkins Press, 1971. Print.

Alistair Duckworth's *The Improvement of the Estate* relates how Jane Austen viewed society and its transitions through the various forms of improvements to estates. A large part of this monograph explores *Mansfield Park* as the central exemplar of this ideal. Although the introduction and first chapter are dedicated to this work, there are various chapters exploring the

use of estate to explain societal changes in all of Austen's published novels. The third chapter makes its focus *Pride and Prejudice* and how the novel defines societal reconstitution through material inheritance as well as intelligence. Duckworth makes the argument that Austen insists the properly constituted society is one in which inherited estates take form from the support of individual commitment and energy. The other half of this is that the individual energy has to be developed from general social contexts to ensure that it does not fall too far from control which would create "irresponsibility and anarchy."

Fergus, Jan. *Jane Austen and the Didactic Novel: "Northanger Abbey," "Sense and Sensibility," and "Pride and Prejudice."* Totowa: Barnes and Noble, 1983. Print.

In her book *Jane Austen and the Didactic Novel*, Jan Fergus closely studies Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*, *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Pride and Prejudice*. Fergus pays particular attention to Austen's development as an artist in regard to these three novels. Fergus supports the notion that because Austen's subject matter concerns everyday life, her work is "immediate, compelling, powerful, and significant to a degree unequalled elsewhere" (3). Fergus argues that Austen's intentions as a writer were primarily didactic. Austen, she argues, sought to educate readers' perceptions of and feelings toward the world around them. Austen does this, unlike other authors of her time, through imperfect characters. Fergus also argues that Austen manipulates readers' responses to her text. Fergus observes that readers of Austen's novels were likely to respond with more complex emotions because of the novels' complex characters than to the flat, perfect characters

presented in the works of other authors. Thus, Fergus observes, Austen refines readers' emotions, judgment, and sympathy. To Fergus, Jane Austen's mastery of skill and form in regard to the novel is a work of art.

Galperin, William. *The Historical Austen.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003. Print.

William Galperin's *The Historical Austen* further explores historical contexts of Jane Austen's works by comparing her to contemporary authors and by examining their views of her work. In this work, Galperin strives to prove that modern thoughts about Austen and her writings have forgotten to take into account how she and her novels fit in historical accounts. *The Historical Austen* allows us to reinterpret our readings of Austen's works as her contemporaries would, with special criticism for her ability to meld the way things are and how they should be. Whereas the modern reader is preoccupied with Austen's feminism and conservatism, Galperin argues that we should put more energy into understanding her works as works of dynamism and reality.*The Historical Austen* gives new interpretations of many Austen novels and proves her ability to write with complete attention to detail in the events of everyday life.

Heydt-Stevenson, Jillian. *Austen's Unbecoming Conjunctions: Subversive Laughter, Embodied History.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. Print.

In Austen's Unbecoming Conjunctions, Jillian Heydt-Stevenson sets out to abolish the myth that sexual innuendos don't exist within Jane Austen's writing. In her monograph Heydt-Stevenson focuses on three aspects, the sexuality present in Romantic literature, the emphasis of physical life in

Austen's heroines, and fashionable objects, such as hair jewelry and toy baskets that suggest erotic behavior. Several critics have argue that Austen's ambiguity of words serve as double meanings, Heydt-Stevenson is no different, as she argues that Austen's seemingly usual vocabulary make references to vulgar phrases that would only be recognizable to contemporaries. In all of Austen's major works, Heydt-Stevenson uncovers sections or passages that suggest either promiscuity, prostitution, syphilis, pornography or sodomy. Heydt-Stevenson suggests that women of the Regency Era were aware of these innuendos, as jokes about this matter were often published in magazines for women. Heydt-Stevenson's work is both highly criticized and highly acknowledged. Those that criticize her work view Austen's innuendos as innocent, and those that acknowledge her work find a new and appreciated reading.

Johnson, Claudia L. *Jane Austen: Women, Politics, and the Novel.* Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1988. Print.

Claudia Johnson's monograph, as it pertains to *Pride and Prejudice*, is a critique on how Jane Austen's romantic ending to novel does not directly address the political commentary it makes from the beginning. None of her other novels wrap- up so easily and characters are not always contented with their end, Johnson argues. She believes that it is more distinctive of Austen to openly satirize male characters of Darcy's stature or kill off Mr. Bennet on whom the Bennet women rely on for shelter just to make a political point. Something that Johnson finds genius about *Pride and Prejudice* is its ability to remain inconclusive; no matter which way an argument is made, another can be made for the opposite. She writes, "virtually every argument about it can

be undercut with a built-in countervailing argument, a qualifying 'on the other hand' which forestalls conclusiveness" (77). With this in mind, one could make any argument for *Pride and Prejudice*, as a political text, a text that is completely about wish-fulfillment, or women's rights, and find multiple examples to support it.

Knox-Shaw, Peter. *Jane Austen and the Enlightenment.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. Print.

Peter Knox- Shaw's *Jane Austen and the Enlightenment*, claims that Austen was well read in the subjects of the Enlightenment and utilized some of the ideas while creating her novels. In his chapter on *Pride and Prejudice*, Knox-Shaw writes that it is evident that Austen uses her knowledge of the picturesque, as understood at that time, to form her characters, stating that, "Jane Austen extends it to embrace not merely rocks and mountains but men and women also" (73). The idea of the picturesque during Austen's time was that roughness in the landscape was what made it beautiful, so extending this idea to her character means adding a bit of roughness to them. While Elizabeth Bennet is noted as having a lovely figure, her manners are borderline rude, and though Darcy is an elegant gentleman of high rank, he is socially awkward which translates as being proud. Knox-Shaw uses these characterizations, as well as others, to prove his claim.

Lynch, Deidre, ed. *Janeites: Austen's Disciples and Devotees.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000.

In *Janeites: Austen's Disciples and Devotees*, Deirdre Lynch has compiled a collection of essays that combat the current popular perception of Jane

Austen and her works. According to Lynch, the recent "Austenmania" that has caused an upswing in movie and book adaptations, amateur analysis, and terrible clichés has also created the belief that Jane Austen is "safe reading." Therefore, this collection of essays combats the "Janeite" internet-culture popular opinion—keeping in mind the validity of the current culture of Austen adaptations and the inability of intellectuals to keep a stronghold on Austen criticism, but also acknowledging the fact that modern portrayals of Jane Austen might not be accurate. By analyzing readerships of Jane Austen from the time that she wrote *Pride and Prejudice* to present day, the contributors to this study discuss the boundaries between amateur and intellectual criticisms, pop culture portrayals of Jane Austen versus historically accurate facts, and proves that Jane Austen is actually a much more dynamic writer that current readers may originally believe.

Mudrick, Marvin. *Jane Austen; Irony as Defense and Discovery.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1952. Print.

In Marvin Mudrick's *Jane Austen; Irony as Defense and Discovery*, Mudrick discusses Austen's work as personal irony and her use of irony in her writing. He writes about each of her novels as works of art. He presents the idea that Austen uses irony as a defense instead of envelopment of a deeper feeling, which led to a progressive style of writing. Mudrick discusses the idea that Austen's novels are usually misinterpreted and the overall meaning of the works is pushed aside by the reader. In this work he discusses irony in each of Austen's novels, and then presents the idea that is over looked in the work, i.e. *Irony as Discrimination in Pride and Prejudice*. He focuses on her use of irony and how it creates a personal defense between Austen and her

audience. He also writes about Austen in contrast with her characters and the connection to Austen herself. Mudrick brings the idea that when Austen uses irony in her works, this is what makes them most successful. By reading this criticism the reader is able to view any of Austen's works in a different way than they had prior to reading Mudrick's ideas.

Tanner, Tony. *Jane Austen.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1986. Print.

In *Jane Austen*, Tony Tanner offers readings of Jane Austen's novels through the lense of her particular concern with the society she grew up in, as well as with the developments she observed regarding education and language use during her lifetime. Tanner begins by using excerpts from her letters and manuscripts to demonstrate Austen's ever-present concern with society, education, and language not only in her written works, but in her personal thoughts as well. He then continues to offer readings of each of her novels with these particular themes in mind. In his chapter concerning *Pride and Prejudice*, Tanner refutes some critics' claims of the novel being merely a simple love story with no bearing on the real world by touching on a variety of topics such as the connection Wickham's relocation to Newcastle and the bustling industrialization of north England, the psychological relationship between Elizabeth's knowledge and her hasty judgments, and the various uses of certain words, such as "picture", and the different implications the words carry not only within the story, but within Austen's own life and English society at the time. While Tanner himself claims that he merely offers new readings of Austen's works, not a contribution to Jane Austen scholarship, readers of *Jane Austen* will surely walk away with a newfound appreciation for Austen's personal and literary concern with her own society

and time.

Todd, Janet, ed. *Jane Austen in Context.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Janet Todd's *Jane Austen in Context* is a compilation of many aspects of Austen and her books. The book starts out with chapters on Austen's life. After a couple pages of biographical information, these chapters discuss anything from Jane Austen's letters to her family members to the writers that influenced her works. The next section is all about the critical responses to Austen's works. The time span of these responses goes from about 1830 to the present years, at least up to 2005 when the book was published. It also has sections on historical context. This goes over all of the topics that Austen uses in her novels: politics, manners, agriculture, etc. Todd, the editor, collected various articles from the books contributors and created an all-encompassing guide to the world, works, and criticism of Jane Austen.

Wiesenfarth, Joseph. *The Errand of Form: An Assay of Jane Austen's Art.* New York: Fordham University Press, 1967. Print.

In Joseph Wiesenfarth's *The Errand of Form: An Assay of Jane Austen's Art,* Wiesenfarth discusses all of Jane Austen's major works and their major themes that other critics tend to focus on. He argues that other critics spend too much time negatively analyzing the work verses trying to understand the novels form and Austen's reasoning behind such things. Wiesenfarth believes that approaching a work on a less restricting basis, the critic will have better results at interpreting the work as a whole. In *Errand* he writes on the major criticisms of Austen's writing: education and integrity in *Mansfield Park*, unity

and parody in *Northanger Abby*, and irony and plot in *Pride and Prejudice*. He supports his point that if there is an inconsistency in the work that there is a reason for it, and that critics and scholars of form should be able to recognize why. He analyzes plot, dialogue, characters, as well as form in all of Austen's works to give an explanation to why plot and irony may be used in *Pride and Prejudice* or unity and parody in *Northanger Abby* and why it is not a negative of the novel as a whole.

Glossary of Select Terms

All defintions taken from *The Oxford English Dictionary*

-A-

Accomplished:1.a. (a) Of a person: highly trained, educated, or skilled; possessing many accomplishments.
“‘Then,' observed Elizabeth, 'you must comprehend a great deal in your idea of an accomplished woman'” (Vol.1. 73).

Addresses: Proposal.
“Indeed I had. What will you think of my vanity? I believed you to be wishing, expecting my addresses” (Vol.1. 16).

Alacrity- Liveliness, sprightliness; briskness, speed; cheerful readiness or willingness
“Miss Bingley moved with some alacrity to the pianoforte” (Vol.1.10.62).

Asperity: harshness of tone or manner.
"But here he was set right by Mrs. Bennet, who assured him with some asperity that they were very well able to keep a good cook, and that her daughters had nothing to do in the kitchen" (Vol.14.105).

Approbation: The action of proving true; confirmation, attestation, proof.

“This was enough to prove that her approbation need not be doubted: and Elizabeth, rejoicing that such an effusion was heard only by herself, soon went away” (Vol.1.19.149).

Assiduously: With close or constant application, sedulously.
“But in spite of the pains you took to disguise yourself, your feelings were always noble and just; and in your heart, you thoroughly despised the persons who so assiduously courted you” p422 (Vol.1II.18.422).

Ablution: the act or process of washing clean.
"...but she would hardly think a month's ablution enough to cleanse him from its impurities..." (Vol.II. 2.181).

Abruptness: brief to the point of rudeness; curt.
“They gradually ascended for half a mile, and then found themselves at the top of a considerable eminence, where the wood ceased, and the eye was instantly caught by Pemberley House, situated on the opposite side of a valley, into which the road, with some abruptness, wound” (Vol.III.1.283).

Acquainted: make someone aware of or familiar with
"I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted!” (Vol.III.1.284)

Adorned: make more beautiful or attractive
“Its banks were neither formal, nor falsely adorned”(Vol.III.1.283).

Affable: friendly, good-natured, or easy to talk to
"Yes, Ma'am, that he was indeed; and his son will be just like him—just as affable to the poor"(Vol.III.1.286).

Affront: To insult (a person) openly or deliberately; to treat in an intentionally disrespectful or offensive manner.
"Mrs. Bennet and her daughters apologized most civilly for Lydia's interruption, and promised that it should not occur again, if he would resume his book: but Mr. Collins, after assuring them that he bore his young cousin no ill will, and should never resent her behaviour as any affront, seated himself at another table with Mr. Bennet, and prepared for backgammon" (Vol.I14.106).

Amiable: having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner.
“In what an amiable light does this place him!" thought Elizabeth”(Vol.III.1.287).

Amiable: Worthy to be loved, lovable, lovely. 3. The ordinary modern meaning mixes senses 1 and 2, implying the possession of that friendly disposition which causes one to be liked; habitually characterized by that friendliness which awakens friendliness in return; having pleasing qualities of heart.
“Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves” (Vol.I.3.39).

Apprehension: anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen.
“They descended the hill, crossed the bridge, and drove to the door; and,

while examining the nearer aspect of the house, all her apprehensions of meeting its owner returned”(Vol.III .1.283).

Annum: or each year (used in financial contexts).
“All that is required of you is to assure to your daughter, by settlement, her equal share of the five thousand pounds secured among your children after the decease of yourself and my sister; and, moreover, to enter into an engagement of allowing her, during your life, one hundred pounds per annum”(Vol.III.7.343).

Artificial: made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally, especially as a copy of something natural.
“It was a large, handsome, stone building, standing well on rising ground, and backed by a ridge of high woody hills;—and in front, a stream of some natural importance was swelled into greater, but without any artificial appearance. Its banks were neither formal, nor falsely adorned” (Vol.III.1.283).

Ascend: go up or climb.
“They gradually ascended for half a mile, and then found themselves at the top of a considerable eminence, where the wood ceased, and the eye was instantly caught by Pemberley House, situated on the opposite side of a valley, into which the road, with some abruptness, wound” (Vol.III.1.283).

Astonishment: great surprise
“Darcy was fixed in astonishment. "When I consider," she added, in a yet more agitated voice, "that I might have prevented it!—I who knew what he

was”(Vol.III.4.318).

Attachment: an extra part or extension that is or may be attached to something to perform a particular function.
“Mr. Gardiner, whose manners were easy and pleasant, encouraged her communicativeness by his questions and remarks; Mrs. Reynolds, either from pride or attachment, had evidently great pleasure in talking of her master and his sister” (Vol.III.1.285).

Avowal: acknowledgement, declaration; unconstrained admission or confession
"The next morning, however, made an alteration; for in a quarter of an hour's tete-a-tete with Mrs. Bennet before breakfast, a conversation beginning with his parsonage-house, and leading naturally to the avowal of his hopes , that a mistress for it might be found at Longbourn, produced from her, amid very complaisant smiles and general encouragement, a caution against the very Jane he had fixed on" (Vol.I.15.110).

-B-

Barouche: A four-wheeled carriage with a half-head behind which can be raised or let down at pleasure, having a seat in front for the driver, and seats inside for two couples to sit facing each other.
"I am going there early in June, for a week; and as Dawson does not object to the barouche box, there will be very good room for one of you" (Vol. II.14.252).

Bestow: confer or present (an honour, right, or gift).
“The commendation bestowed on him by Mrs. Reynolds was of no trifling nature”(Vol.III.1.288).

Borne: Carried, sustained, endured, etc.
“Had the late Mr. Darcy liked me less, his son might have borne with me better” (Vol.1.16.100).

-C-

Candour: Stainlessness of character; purity, integrity, innocence.
“Her mild and steady candour always pleaded for allowances, and urged the possibility of mistakes” (Vol.I.24.174).

Canvassed: Discussed.
“The subject which had been so warmly canvassed between their parents, about a twelvemonth ago, was now brought forward again” (Vol.III.18.373).

Cassino: a game at cards in which the ten of diamonds, called great cassino, counts two points, and the two of spades, called little cassino, counts one; eleven points constituting the game.
"...and as Miss De Bourgh chose to play at cassino, the two girls had the honour of assisting Mrs. Jenkinson to make up her party" (Vol.II6.206).

Congenial: Of persons and their attributes: Partaking of the same genius,

disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. Const. with (sometimes to).
"They would be doubtless be congenial with the generality of female minds" (Vol.II. 16.261).

Consequence: 7.a. In reference to persons: Importance in rank and position, social distinction. Cf. 'quality'. †b. Importance manifested by appearance or demeanour; dignity. Also transf. of things. Obs. c. Assumed importance, consequentiality.
"I am in no humour at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men" (VoI.3.41-2).

Corroboration: Legal confirmation.
"At one time she had almost resolved on applying to him, but the idea was checked by the awkwardness of the application, and at length wholly banished by the conviction that Mr.Darcy would never have hazarded such a proposal, if he had not been well assured by his cousin's corroboration" (Vol.13.247).

Chambermaid: a woman who cleans bedrooms and bathrooms in a hotel.
"She dreaded lest the chambermaid had been mistaken"(Vol.III.1.283).

Contemplation: the action of looking thoughtfully at something for a long time.
"She stood several minutes before the picture in earnest contemplation, and returned to it again before they quitted the gallery"(Vol.III.1.288).

Copse: a thicket of small trees or underwood periodically cut for economic purposes.
“She was no sooner in possession of it, than hurrying into the little copse, where she was least likely to be interrupted, she sat down on one of the benches and prepared to be happy” (Vol.III.10.362).

Countenance: To assume a particular demeanour, behaviour, or aspect.
“She could have added, ‘A young man, too, like you, whose very countenance may vouch for your being amiable’-but she contented herself with ‘And one, too, who had probably been his companion from childhood, connected together, as I think you said, in the closest manner’”(Vol.I.16.120).

Counteract: act against (something) in order to reduce its force or neutralize it.
“She had never seen a place for which nature had done more, or where natural beauty had been so little counteracted by an awkward taste”(Vol.III.1.283).

Cordiality: Heartiness, earnestness, sincerity.
“They shook hands with great cordiality” Vol.III.13.388).

Covies: Broods of partridge.
“I am sure he will be vastly happy to oblige you, and will save all the best covies for you" (Vol.II.11.377).

Curtsey: a woman's or girl's formal greeting made by bending the knees with one foot in front of the other.
"By Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley, they were noticed only by a curtsey; and on their being seated, a pause, awkward as such pauses must always be, succeeded for a few moments"(Vol.III.3.308).

Culprit: a person who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed
"Their arrival was dreaded by the elder Miss Bennets, and Jane more especially, who gave Lydia the feelings which would have attended herself, had she been the culprit, and was wretched in the thought of what her sister must endure"(Vol.III.9.356).

-D-

Designing: the action of creating a plan or scheme, esp. in a calculating or deceitful way; planning, plotting, scheming.
"...that want of proper resolution, which now made him the slave of his designing friends, and led him to sacrifice his own happiness to the caprice of their inclinations" (Vol.II.1.173).

Draughts: doses of liquid medicine prescribed by either an apothecary, surgeon, or physician.
"The apothecary came, and having examined his patient, said, as might be supposed, that she had caught a violent cold, and that they must endeavor to get the better of it; advised her to return to bed, and promised her some draughts" (67).

Drawing-room: a room for receiving guests, to which the ladies withdraw after dinner.
"Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley had spent some hours of the morning with the invalid, who continued, though slowly, to mend; and in the evening Elizabeth joined their party in the drawing-room" (82).

Disapprobation: The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.
“There is a lady, it seems, a Mrs. Younge, who was some time ago governess to Miss Darcy, and was dismissed from her charge on some cause of disapprobation, though he did not say what” p363 (vol 3 chp 10).

Dissemble: conceal one's true motives, feelings, or beliefs.
"You can hardly doubt the purport of my discourse, however your natural delicacy may lead you to dissemble; my attentions have been too marked to be mistaken" (146).

Deceive: deliberately cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, especially for personal gain.
"Perhaps we might be deceived"(Vol.III.1.287).

Descend: move or fall downwards.
“They descended the hill, crossed the bridge, and drove to the door; and, while examining the nearer aspect of the house, all her apprehensions of meeting its owner returned. She dreaded lest the chambermaid had been

mistaken”(Vol.III.1.283).

Diffidence: Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.
“Having resolved to do it without loss of time, as his leave of absence extended only to the following Saturday, and having no feelings of diffidence to make it distressing to himself even at the moment, he set about it in a very orderly manner, with all the observances which he supposed a regular part of the business” (V1,C19,P145).

Dimension: a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height.
“She related the subject of the pictures, the dimensions of the rooms, and the price of the furniture, in vain”(Vol.III.1.286).

Ductility:The quality of being ductile. 1. a. Capability of being extended by beating, drawn out into wire, worked upon, or bent; malleability, pliableness, flexibility.
"Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, ductility of his temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to his own, and though with his own he never appeared dissatisfied” (Vol 1.4.48).

Duel: a prearranged contest with deadly weapons between two people in order to settle a point of honour.
“When he was gone, they were certain at least of receiving constant information of what was going on, and their uncle promised, at parting, to

prevail on Mr. Bennet to return to Longbourn, as soon as he could, to the great consolation of his sister, who considered it as the only security for her husband's not being killed in a duel”(Vol.III.6.334).

Duped: To make a dupe (A person who allows himself to be deceived or deluded; one who is misled by false representations or notions; a victim of deception).
“This letter gave Elizabeth some pain; but her spirits returned as she considered that Jane would no longer be duped, by the sister at least” (Pg. 187 Ch. 26).

-E-

Expostulate: express strong disapproval or disagreement.
"Miss Bingley warmly resented the indignity he had received, in an expostulation with her brother for talking such nonsense" (85).

Eclat: brilliance, dazzling effect.
"Both, " replied Elizabeth archly; "for I have always seen a great similarity in the turn of our minds. - We are each of an unsocial, taciturn disposition, unwilling to speak, unless we expect to say something that will amaze the whole room, and be handed down to posterity with all the eclat of a proverb" (131).

Effusion: A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); †shedding (of tears).
“Her daughters listened in silence to this effusion, sensible that any attempt

to reason with her or sooth her would only increase the irritation" (V1,C20,P153).

Eminence: fame or acknowledged superiority within a particular sphere.
"They gradually ascended for half a mile, and then found themselves at the top of a considerable eminence, where the wood ceased, and the eye was instantly caught by Pemberley House, situated on the opposite side of a valley, into which the road, with some abruptness, wound"(Vol.III.1.283).

Entail:The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor.
"Jane and Elizabeth attempted to explain to her the nature of an entail" (V1,C12,P99).

Entreaty: To ask earnestly for (a thing).
"But not long was the interval of tranquility; for when supper was over, singing was talked of, and she had the mortification of seeing Mary, after very little entreaty, preparing to oblige the company" (V1,C18,P140).

Evidently: in a way that is clearly seen or understood; obviously.
"Mr. Gardiner, whose manners were easy and pleasant, encouraged her communicativeness by his questions and remarks; Mrs. Reynolds, either from pride or attachment, had evidently great pleasure in talking of her master and his sister"(Vol.III.1.285).

Excessive: more than is necessary, normal, or desirable; immoderate.

“Mr. Gardiner, highly amused by the kind of family prejudice to which he attributed her excessive commendation of her master, soon led again to the subject; and she dwelt with energy on his many merits, as they proceeded together up the great staircase”(Vol.III.1.286).

Exigence- The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity.
“In such and exigence, my uncle’s advice and assistance would be everything in the world; he will immediately comprehend what I must feel, and I rely upon his goodness” (Pg. 338 CH. 46)

-F-

Fastidious: excessively particular, critical, or demanding.
"I would not be so fastidious as you are," cried Mr. Bingley,"for you a kingdom! Upon my honour, I never met so many pleasant girls in my life, as I have this evening; and there are several of them you see uncommonly pretty" (40).

Felicity: A state of being happy, especially in a high degree.
"Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance. If the dispositions of the parties are ever so well known to each other, or ever so similar beforehand, it does not advance their felicity in the least" (50).

Filial: Entertaining the sentiments of a son or daughter.
"Why, indeed, he does seem to have had some filial scruples on that head, as you will hear" (V1,C12,P99).

Flogged: To beat, whip; to chastise with repeated blows of a rod or whip.
"Much had been done, and much had been said in the regiment since the preceding Wednesday; several of the officers had dined lately with their uncle, a private had been flogged, and it had actually been hinted that Colonel Forster was going to be married" (V1,C12,P97).

Fortnight: a period of two weeks; used after the name of a day to indicate that something will take place two weeks after that day.
"And then [Mr. Collins] explained that it was merely with the view of enjoying [Miss Lucas'] society that he had been so ready to close with their kind wish of seeing him again at Longbourn, whither he hoped to be able to return on Monday fortnight; for Lady Catherine, he added, so heartily approved his marriage..." (168).

Fortune: absol. (= good fortune): Good luck; success, prosperity.
“It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a a good fortune must be in want of a wife” (VolI.1.1).

Forwarder: More advanced, ahead of.
“We will be down as soon as we can” said Jane; “but dare I say Kitty is forwarder than either of us, for she went up stairs half an hour ago” p384 (vol 3 chp 13).

Foolish: 1. Fool-like, wanting in sense or judgement.
“...I must so far differ from you as to think our two youngest daughters

uncommonly foolish” (Vol1.7.64).

Familiarly: well known from long or close association.
"And of this place," thought she, "I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted!”(Vol.III.1.284)

-G-

Gallantry: dashing courage, heroic bravery, or noble-minded behavior.
He could not help seeing that you were about five times as pretty as every other woman in the room. No thanks to his gallantry for that" (45).

Genteel: polite, refined, or respectable.
"It was first broken by Mrs. Annesley, a genteel, agreeable-looking woman, whose endeavour to introduce some kind of discourse, proved her to be more truly well bred than either of the others; and between her and Mrs. Gardiner, with occasional help from Elizabeth, the conversation was carried on" (308-9).

Glazing: the action of furnishing a building with windows or filling windows with glass; the trade or business of a glazier.
"...Mr.Collins expected the scene to inspire, and was but slightly affected by his enumeration of the windows in front of the house, and his relation of what the glazing altogether had originally cost Sir Lewis De Bourgh" (Vol.II.6.201).

Good-natured: kind, friendly, and patient.
"Yes, Sir, I know I am. If I was to go through the world, I could not meet with a better. But I have always observed that they who are good-natured when children are good-natured when they grow up; and he was always the sweetest-tempered, most generous-hearted, boy in the world" (Vol.III.1.286).

Grossest-Thick, stout, massive, big.
“This must be false! This cannot be! This must be the grossest falsehood!” (Pg. 253 Ch. 36).

-H-

Happiness:The quality or condition of being happy.1. a. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity
2. a. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.
3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.
“Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance” (VolI.6.56).Happiness:The quality or condition of being happy.1. a. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity
2. a. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.
3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.
“Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance” (VolI.6.56).

Hauteur: loftiness of demeanour; pride, arrogance, disdainfulness.
“A deeper shade of hauteur overspread his features, but he said not a word, and Elizabeth, though blaming herself for her own weakness, could not go on” (V1,C18,P131).

Heretofore: Before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.
“...almost as attentive to Darcy as heretofore, and paid off every arrear of civility to Elizabeth” p430 (Vol 3, Chp 19).

Hermitage: the habitation of a hermit.
“Go, my dear,” cried her mother, “and show her ladyship about the different walks. I think she will be pleased with the hermitage” (393).

Hack Chaise: (Short for Hackney Chaise) A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire.
"I do not believe a word of it, my dear. If he had been so very agreeable, he would have talked to Mrs. Long. But I can guess how it was; everybody says that he is eat up with pride, and I dare say he had heard somehow that Mrs. Long does not keep a carriage, and had come to the ball in a hack chaise." (CITATION)

Hitherto: Up to this time, until now, as yet.
"He then handed her in, Maria followed, and the door was on the point of being closed, when he suddenly reminded them, with some consternation, that they had hitherto forgotten to leave any message for ladies of Rosings"

(Vol.II.15.257).

-I-

Improprieties: Want of accordance with the nature of the thing, or with reason or rule; incorrectness, erroneousness, inaccuracy.
"She represented to him all the improprieties of Lydia's general behavior, the little advantage she could derive from the friendship of such a woman as Mrs.Forster" (Vol.II. 18.269).

Iniquitous: grossly unfair and morally wrong.
"It certainly is a most iniquitous affair," said Mr. Bennet, "and nothing can clear Mr. Collins from the guilt of inheriting Longbourn. but if you will listen to his letter, you may perhaps be a little softened by his manner of expressing himself" (99).

Insipidity: 1. The quality of being insipid. a. Tastelessness.
b. Want of life or spirit, lack of interest, dullness.†c. Want of taste or judgement; weakness, folly Obs.
“The insipidity, and yet the noise; the nothingness and yet the self-importance of all these people!” (Vol1.6.60).

Intimate: 3.a. Close in acquaintance or association; closely connected by friendship or personal knowledge; characterized by familiarity (with a person or thing); very familiar. Said of persons, and personal relations or attributes. Also transf. of things, Pertaining to or dealing with such close personal

relations.
“—Intimate as you are, you must know how it is to be done” (VolI.11.92).

Irksome: Wearisome, tedious, tiresome; troublesome, burdensome, annoying. Formerly also, in wider sense, Distressing, painful; in early use, Disgusting, loathsome.
"-I think we may flatter ourselves that your Hunsford visit cannot have been entirely irksome" (Vol.15.253).

Indignation: The action of counting or treating (a person or thing) as unworthy of regard or notice; disdain, contempt; contemptuous behavior or treatment.
"When she remembered the style of his address, she was still full of indignation; but when she considered how unjustly she had condemned and upbraided him, her was turned against herself" (Vol.II.14.253).

Imprudence:The quality or fact of being imprudent; want of prudence, circumspection, or discretion; indiscretion, rashness.
"Elizabeth had frequently united with Jane in an endeavor to check the imprudence of Catherine and Lydia; but while they were supported by their mother's indulgence, what chance would there be of improvement?" (Vol.II.14.253)

Impatient: having or showing a tendency to be quickly irritated or provoked.
“Elizabeth listened, wondered, doubted, and was impatient for more”(Vol.III.1.286).

Intelligence: Information conveyed or imparted.
“This part of his intelligence, though unheard by Lydia, was caught by Elizabeth, and as it assured her that Darcy was not lewss answerable for Wickham’s absence than if her first surmise had been just, every feeling of displeasure against the former was so sharpened by immediate disappointment, that she could hardly reply with tolerable civility to the polite inquiries which he directly afterwards approached to make” (V1,C18,P128).

Intelligible: able to be understood; comprehensible.
“In the former were many good paintings; but Elizabeth knew nothing of the art; and from such as had been already visible below, she had willingly turned to look at some drawings of Miss Darcy's, in crayons, whose subjects were usually more interesting, and also more intelligible”(Vol.III.1.287).

Intimation: an indication or hint.
“Mrs. Reynolds's respect for Elizabeth seemed to increase on this intimation of her knowing her master”(Vol.III.1.286).

Imprudent: not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash.
“My father and mother knew nothing of that, they only felt how imprudent a match it must be”(Vol.III.5.331).

Indolence: avoidance of activity or exertion; laziness.
“When the first transports of rage which had produced his activity in seeking

her were over, he naturally returned to all his former indolence”(Vol.III.8.350).

-J-

-K-

Keen: chiefly British having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm.
“Her keenest attention was awakened; she longed to hear more, and was grateful to her uncle for saying," There are very few people of whom so much can be said. You are lucky in having such a master"(Vol.III.1.286).

-L-

La: an exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement.
"'La! my dear,' said Maria..." (Vol.II.5.199).

Laconic: using very few words.
"But their father, though very laconic in his expressions of pleasure, was really glad to see them; he had felt their importance in the family circle" (97).

Latterly: Of late, lately.
"She had never, in the whole course of their acquaintance, acquaintance which had latterly brought them much together, and given her a sort of intimacy with his ways, seen any thing that betrayed him to be unprincipled

or unjust" (Vol.II.13.248).

Levelled: Aimed, directed.
“Elizabeth, who knew this to be levelled at Mr. Darcy, was in such misery of shame, that she could hardly keep her seat” p377 (Vol 3, Chp 11).

Love: I. Senses relating to affection and attachment. 1. a. A feeling or disposition of deep affection or fondness for someone, typically arising from a recognition of attractive qualities, from natural affinity, or from sympathy and manifesting itself in concern for the other's welfare and pleasure in his or her presence (distinguished from sexual love at sense 4a); great liking, strong emotional attachment; (similarly) a feeling or disposition of benevolent attachment experienced towards a group or category of people, and (by extension) towards one's country or another impersonal object of affection. With of, for, to, towards
“‘I have been used to consider poetry as the food of love,” said Darcy (VolI.9.80).

-M-

Milliner: Originally: a seller of fancy wares, accessories, and articles of (female) apparel, esp. such as were originally made in Milan. Subsequently: spec. a person who designs, makes, or sells women's hats.
“The village of Longbourn was only one mile from Meryton; a most convenient distance for the young ladies, who were usually tempted thither three or four times a week, to pay their duty to their aunt and to a milliner’s

shop just over the way" (Vol.I7.61).

Missish: Affectedly prim.
"You are not going to be Missish, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report"(Vol.III.15.406).

Miniature: Very small of its kind.
"She approached, and saw the likeness of Mr. Wickham suspended, amongst several other miniatures, over the mantelpiece"(Vol.III.1.284).

-N-

Nectarines: a peach of a variety with smooth red and yellow skin and rich, firm flesh.
"There was now employment for the whole party; for though they could not all talk, they could all eat; and the beautiful pyramids of grapes, nectarines, and peaches soon collected them round the table"(Vol.III.3.309).

Nuptials: relating to marriage or weddings.
"She was more alive to the disgrace which the want of new clothes must reflect on her daughter's nuptials, than to any sense of shame at her eloping and living with Wickham a fortnight before they took place"(Vol.III.8.351).

-O-

Obstinate: Firmly adhering to an opinion or chosen course of action despite

argument, persuasion, or entreaty; inflexible, resolute, stubborn, self-willed; indicative of or characterized by inflexibility or stubbornness.
“But our visitor was very obstinate. I fancy, Lizzy, that obstinacy is the real defect of his character after all” (Vol.III.10.365).

Obsequious: Compliant with the will or wishes of another, esp. a superior; prompt to serve, please, or follow directions; obedient; dutiful.
“...though in the course of their meetings she must sometimes think the pleasure dearly bought, when she saw Mr. Darcy exposed to all the parading and obsequious civility of her husband” (Vol.III.18.425).

-P-

Paddock: A small field or enclosure, usually adjoining a house or farm building; esp. a piece of pasture in which horses or other animals are turned out to grass.
“But on the third morning after his arrival to Hertfordshire, she saw him from her dressing-room window, enter the paddock and ride towards the house” (Vol.III.11.374).

Pales: a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; a stake.
"The garden sloping to the road, the house standing in it, the green pales and the laurel hedge, every thing declared they were arriving" (Vol.II.5.196).

Panegyric: 3. As a mass noun: elaborate praise; eulogy; laudation.

“When you told Mrs.Bennet this morning that if you ever resolved on quitting Netherfield you should be gone in five minutes, you meant it to be a sort of panegyric, of compliment to yourself—and yet what is there is so very laudable in a precipitance which must leave very necessary business undone, and can be of no real advantage to yourself or any one else?” (VolI.10.85).

Panegyric: a person who writes or delivers a eulogy or encomium
“He made a little mistake, to be sure; but it is to the credit of his modesty.” This naturally introduced a panegyric from Jane on his diffidence, and the little value he put on his own good qualities” (390).

Parsonage: The benefice or living of a parson (rector); = rectory n. 1a. Also (Ecclesiastical Law): the endowments of such a benefice. Now rare.
"But why Mr. Darcy came so often to the parsonage, it was more difficult to understand" (Vol.II. 9.221).

Pedantic: Ostentatious in one's learning.
"Mary had neither genius nor taste; and though vanity had given her application, it had given her likewise a pedantic air and conceited manner, which would have injured a higher degree of excellence than she had reached" (58).

Parading: Ostentatious show.
“...though in the course of their meetings she must sometimes think the pleasure dearly bought, when she saw Mr. Darcy exposed to all the parading and obsequious civility of her husband”

p425(vol 3 chp 18).

Pecuniary: Consisting of money; exacted in money.
"Mr. Wickham wrote to inform me that, having finally resolved against taking orders, he hoped I should not think it unreasonable for him to expect some more immediate pecuniary advantage, in lieu of the preferment, by which he could not be benefited" (Vol.II.12.241).

Phaeton: A type of light four-wheeled open carriage, usually drawn by a pair of horses, and having one or two seats facing forward.
“A low phaeton, with a nice little pair of ponies, would be the very thing” p366 (vol 3 chp 10).

Persuasion: something which one believes; a belief, conviction or opinion (that something is so).
"...Colonel Fitzwilliam came because he had pleasure in their society, a persuasion which of course recommended him still more..." (Vol.II.9.221).

Picturesque: Having the elements or qualities of a picture; suitable for a picture; spec. (of a view, landscape, etc.) pleasing or striking in appearance; scenic. Now freq. in weakened sense (sometimes depreciative or ironic): pretty in an undeveloped or old-fashioned way; charming, quaint, unspoilt.
"You are charmingly group'd, and appear to uncommon advantage. The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth" (VolI.10.89).

Piquet: a card game for two, played with a reduced deck.

"Mr. Hurst and Mr. Bingley were at piquet, and Mrs. Hurst was observing their game" (82).

Pliancy: bending readily; flexible; supple; adaptable.
"Elizabeth listened in silence, but was not convinced; their behaviour at the assembly had not been calculated to please in general; and with more quickness of observation and less pliancy of temper than her sister, and with a judgement too unassailed by any attention to herself, she was very little disposed to approve them" (46).

Politeness:2.a. Courtesy, good manners, behaviour that is respectful or considerate of others. Also: †a mock title of respect (obs.).
"'Mr. Darcy is all politeness,' said Elizabeth, smiling" (VolI.6.59).

Prepossession: A preconceived opinion; a prejudice, a bias; (now also) the condition of being favourably predisposed towards a person or thing. Also: †the act of influencing a person beforehand (obs.).
"Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the very beginning of our acquaintance, I have courted prepossession and ignorance, and driven reason away, where either way were concerned" (Vol.II.13.249).

Preferment: An appointment, esp. to a position in the Church of England, which brings social or financial advancement.
"Mr. Wickham wrote to inform me that, having finally resolved against taking orders, he hoped I should not think it unreasonable for him to expect some

more immediate pecuniary advantage, in lieu of the preferment, by which he could not be benefited" (Vol.II.12.241).

Prudential: Of, relating to, or of the nature of prudence; characterized by or proceeding from forethought, deliberation, good sense, etc.
"She seems perfectly happy, however, and in a prudential light, it is certainly a very good match for her" (Vol. II. 9.219).

Perturbation: [mass noun] anxiety; mental uneasiness.
“Elizabeth, as they drove along, watched for the first appearance of Pemberley Woods with some perturbation; and when at length they turned in at the lodge, her spirits were in a high flutter”(Vol.III.1.283).

Precious: Of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly.
“Oh! where, where is my uncle?" cried Elizabeth, darting from her seat as she finished the letter, in eagerness to follow him without losing a moment of the time so precious; but as she reached the door, it was opened by a servant, and Mr. Darcy appeared”(Vol.III.4.316).

Presumption: an idea that is taken to be true on the basis of probability.
"Oh! but their removing from the chaise into an hackney coach is such a presumption! And, besides, no traces of them were to be found on the Barnet road”(Vol.III.5.324).

Pride: A high, esp. an excessively high, opinion of one's own worth or importance which gives rise to a feeling or attitude of superiority over others;

inordinate self-esteem.
“Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain” (Vol1.5.53).

Prodigiously: Wonderfully, amazingly; (also) to a great extent or degree; extremely, immensely; prolifically, copiously.
“He simpers, and smirks, and makes love to us all. I am prodigiously proud of him” (Vol III.11.371).

-Q-

Quadrille: a trick-taking card game for four players using a pack of forty cards (without the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack).
“It now first struck her, that she was selected from among her sisters as worthy of being the mistress of Hunsford Parsonage, and of assisting to form a quadrille table at Rosings, in the absence of more eligible visitors (126).

-R-

Rencontre: . A subsequent or renewed encounter. Cf. re-encounter n. 2. Obs. rare.
"...but it struck her in the course of their third rencontre that he was asking some unconnected question" (Vol.II.10.223).

Rapacity: The quality or fact of being rapacious; rapacious behaviour or tendencies; greed.

“When the tea-things were removed, and the card tables placed, the ladies all rose and Elizabeth was then hoping to be soon joined by him, when all her views were overthrown, by seeing him fall a victim to her mother’s rapacity for whist players, and in a few moments after seated with the rest of the party” p382(Vol.III.12.382).

Rattle: Make or cause to make a rapid succession of short, sharp knocking sounds.
“To my fancy, it is only because he does not rattle away like other young men"(Vol.III.1.287).

Recollection: the action or faculty of remembering or recollecting something.
"This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret”(Vol.III.1.284).

Rejoice: Feel or show great joy or delight.
"And of this place," thought she, "I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted! Instead of viewing them as a stranger, I might have rejoiced in them as my own, and welcomed to them as visitors my uncle and aunt” (Vol.III.1.284).

Resemblance: The state of resembling or being alike.
“At last it arrested her—and she beheld a striking resemblance of Mr. Darcy, with such a smile over the face as she remembered to have sometimes seen, when he looked at her” (Vol.III.1.288).

-S-

Secure: Feeling sure or certain; free from doubt or mistrust (of something, that something is the case). Now rare.
“When she is secure of him, there will be leisure for falling in love as much as she chuses” (VolI.6.55).

Sensible: Cognizant, conscious, aware of something.
"He wisely resolved to be particularly careful that no sign of admiration should now escape him, nothing that could elevate her with the hope of influencing his felicity; sensible that if such an idea had been suggested, his behaviour during the last day must have material weight in confirming or crushing it" (Vol.1.12.96).

Sagacity: Acuteness of mental discernment; aptitude for investigation or discovery; keenness and soundness of judgement in the estimation of persons and conditions, and in the adaptation of means to ends; penetration, shrewdness.
“Young Ladies have great penetration in such matters as these; but I think I may defy even your sagacity, to discover the name of your admirer” (Vol.III.15.404).

Scatter: Throw in various random directions.
“Every disposition of the ground was good; and she looked on the whole scene—the river, the trees scattered on its banks, and the winding of the valley, as far as she could trace it—with delight”(Vol.III.1.283).

Solicitude: Anxious, special, or particular care or attention.
"...She felt a solicitude on the subject which convinced her, on examination, that she did not consider it entirely hopeless" (Vol.II.2.182).

Spacious: (Especially of a room or building) having ample space.
“On reaching the spacious lobby above, they were shewn into a very pretty sitting-room, lately fitted up with greater elegance and lightness than the apartments below; and were informed that it was but just done to give pleasure to Miss Darcy, who had taken a liking to the room when last at Pemberley”(Vol.III.1.287).

Staircase: a set of stairs and its surrounding walls or structure.
“Mr. Gardiner, highly amused by the kind of family prejudice to which he attributed her excessive commendation of her master, soon led again to the subject; and she dwelt with energy on his many merits, as they proceeded together up the great staircase” (Vol.III.1.286).

Stricture: 5. An incidental remark or comment; now always, an adverse criticism.
“—What I would give to hear your strictures on them!” (Vol1.6.60).

Situation: Living place.
“They were always moving from place to place in quest of a cheap situation, and always spending more than they ought” (Vol.III.19.430).

Sweetest-tempered: Is kind and gentle
“But I have always observed that they who are good-natured when children are good-natured when they grow up; and he was always the sweetest-tempered, most generous-hearted, boy in the world"(Vol.III.1.286).

Scarcely: Only just; almost not.
“She wished, she feared, that the master of the house might be amongst them; and whether she wished or feared it most, she could scarcely determine”(Vol.III.3.309).

Spleen: To regard with spleen or ill-humor; to have a grudge at.
"Adieu to disappointment and spleen" (Vol.II.4.194).

Summons: an order to appear before a judge or magistrate, or the writ containing such an order.
“Two days after Mr. Bennet's return, as Jane and Elizabeth were walking together in the shrubbery behind the house, they saw the housekeeper coming towards them, and, concluding that she came to call them to their mother, went forward to meet her; but, instead of the expected summons, when they approached her, she said to Miss Bennet, "I beg your pardon, madam, for interrupting you, but I was in hopes you might have got some good news from town, so I took the liberty of coming to ask"(Vol.III.6.340).

Stratagem: a plan or scheme, especially one used to outwit an opponent or achieve an end.
"Not that I shall, though," she added to herself, as she finished the letter;

"and my dear aunt, if you do not tell me in an honourable manner, I shall certainly be reduced to tricks and stratagems to find it out"(Vol.III.9.361).

Solicitude: The state of being solicitous or uneasy in mind; disquietude, anxiety; care, concern.
“I must go instantly to my mother;” she cried. “I would not on any account trifle with her affectionate solicitude; or allow her to hear it from any one but myself” (Vol III.13.388).

-T-

Taciturn: reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little.
"Both, " replied Elizabeth archly; "for I have always seen a great similarity in the turn of our minds. - We are each of an unsocial, taciturn disposition, unwilling to speak, unless we expect to say something that will amaze the whole room, and be handed down to posterity with all the eclat of a proverb" (Vol.1.18.131).

Tractable: That can be easily managed; docile, compliant, manageable, governable. (Of persons and animals, or their dispositions, etc.).
"I never heard any harm of her; and I dare say she is once of the most tractable creatures in the world' (Vol.II.10.225).

Thither : To or towards that place (with verb of motion expressed or implied).
“She followed him thither; and her curiosity to know what he had to tell her, was heightened by the supposition of its being in some manner connected

with the letter he held" p403(Vol 3, Chp 15).

Tenant: a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord:council-house tenants.
"There is not one of his tenants or servants but what will give him a good name. Some people call him proud; but I am sure I never saw any thing of it"(Vol.III.1.287).

Tolerable: Moderate in degree, quality, or character; of middling quality, mediocre, passable; now esp. moderately good, fairly good or agreeable, not bad.
"—Poor Eliza!—to be only just tolerable" (Vol1.5.52).

Trifling: Unimportant or trivial.
"The commendation bestowed on him by Mrs. Reynolds was of no trifling nature"(Vol.III.1.288).

Twelvemonth: A period of twelve months; a year.
"This day of his and Lydia's departure soon came, and Mrs. Bennet was forced to submit to a separation, which, as her husband by no means entered into her scheme of their all going to Newcastle, was likely to continue at least a twelvemonth" p371 (Vol.III.11.371).

-U-

Upbraided: trans. To bring forward, adduce, or allege (a matter), as a ground

for censure or reproach. Orig. const. with dative of person, later with to or against. Obs.
"When she remembered the style of his address, she was still full of indignation; but when she considered how unjustly she had condemned and upbraided him, her was turned against herself" (Vol.II.14.253).

-V-

Vain: 3. Of persons: Devoid of sense or wisdom; foolish, silly, thoughtless; of an idle or futile nature or disposition. Nowrare or Obs.
“Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain” (Vol1.5.53).

Veneration: A feeling of deep respect and reverence directed towards some person or thing.
"A fortunate chance had recommended him to Lady Catherine de Bourgh when the living of Hunsford was vacant; and the respect which he felt for her high rank, and his veneration for her as his patroness, mingling with a very good opinion of himself, of his authority as a clergyman, and his rights as a rector, made him altogether a mixture of pride and obsequiousness, self importance and humility" (Vol.I.15.109).

Vestibule: in reference to ancient times: The enclosed or partially enclosed space in front of the main entrance of a Roman or Greek house or building; an entrance-court or fore-court.
“They ran through the vestibule into the breakfast-room; from thence to the

library;" (Vol.III.7.342).

-W-

Watering Place: A resort of fashionable or holiday visitants, either for drinking or bathing in the waters of a mineral spring, or for sea-bathing. "-Her other sister, from whose disposition greater evil might be apprehended, was such double danger as watering place and a camp" (Vol.II 19.277).

Whist: A game of cards played (ordinarily) by four persons, of whom each two sitting opposite each other are partners, with a pack of 52 cards, which are dealt face downwards to the players in rotation, so that each has a hand of 13 cards; one of the suits (usually determined by the last card dealt, which is then turned face upwards) is trumps; the players play in rotation, each four successive cards so played constituting a trick, in which each player after the leader must follow suit if he holds a card of the suit led, otherwise may either discard or trump; the winner of a trick becomes the leader of the next trick; points are scored according to the number of tricks won, and in some forms of the game also by the honours or highest trumps held by each pair of partners.
“When the tea-things were removed, and the card tables placed, the ladies all rose and Elizabeth was then hoping to be soon joined by him, when all her views were overthrown, by seeing him fall a victim to her mother’s rapacity for whist players, and in a few moments after seated with the rest of the party” (Vol.111.12.382).

-X-

-Y-

-Z-

Jane Austen's Life & Other Works

If you enjoyed *Pride and Prejudice*, read these other Austen works:

Austen, Jane. *Emma*. London, 1815. Print.

The eponymous heroine Emma Woodhouse believes herself to be a talented matchmaker. Regardless of the advice of her friend George Knightley (the brother of her sister's husband), she attempts to perpetuate this talent by making matching among her friends.

---. *Fragments of a Novel Written by Jane Austen January-March 1817[Sanditon]*. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1925. Print.

This unfinished novel depicts the inhabitants of a seaside town who are trying to turn their home into a resort town.

---. *Lady Susan*. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1925. Print.

An epistolary novel, *Lady Susan* chronicles the widowed Lady Susan's attempts to secure a husband for herself and one for her daughter. Unlike Austen's other heroines, Lady Susan is selfish and scheming.

---. *Letters of Jane Austen*. Ed. Lord Edward Brabourne. 2 vols. London, 1884.

This annotated collection of Austen's letters was published in 1884 by Lord Edward Brabourne.

---. *Mansfield Park*. London, 1814. Print.

Fanny Price is from a large, poor family, but she was raised alongside her cousins by her aunt and uncle, Sir Thomas and Lady Bertram, at Mansfield Park. A year after Sir Thomas is called away on business to Antigua, the Crawfords arrive in the area and a series of romantic intrigues ensue.

---. *Northanger Abbey*. London, 1818. Print.

This novel centers on Catherine Morland, a seventeen-year old girl who loves Gothic literature. During her first visit to Bath with friends of the family, Catherine befriends Henry and Eleanor Tilney. Their father, General Tilney, invites Catherine to visit their home, Northanger Abbey, and Catherine expects to meet an estate much like those in her Gothic novels—along with all the mystery and horror that are characteristic of Gothic literature.

---. *Persuasion*. London, 1818. Print.

Anne Elliot is caught between her father's desire to keep up appearances and their very real need for income. Sir Walter, despite his snobbish airs, is forced to let his home to the Crofts. This action reintroduces Frederick Wentworth, Anne's old flame, to the area and their awkward encounters form the novel's main plot.

---. *Plans of a Novel according to Hints from Various Quarters*. Ed. R.W Chapman. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1926.

Austen's *Plan of a Novel* identifies her main character as an exemplary, faultless heroine who is very close to her father and who, after being carried off several times by the anti-hero, will be rescued by the Hero.

---. *Pride and Prejudice*. London, 1813. Print.

This novel centers on Elizabeth Bennet, one of five daughters from a middle class family. When an eligible young bachelor named Charles Bingley moves to town, the Bennets are thrown into a frenzy—mainly caused by Mrs. Bennet's extreme desire to see her children married. Bingley quickly becomes attracted to Elizabeth's older sister and Elizabeth, after overhearing a rude comment directed toward herself, develops a particular dislike for Bingley's friend Mr. Darcy. As the novel continues, Elizabeth is forced to reconsider her first impressions.

---. *Sense and Sensibility*. London, 1811. Print.

After the death of the patriarch, Mr. Dashwood, the Dashwood family home passes onto the son of his first marriage and the Dashwood women are forced out of their home. They remove to Barton Cottage. At their new home, the eldest Dashwood daughters, Marianne and Elinor, pursue love interests that form the plot of the novel.

---. *Volume the First* [Juvenilia]. Ed. R.W Chapman. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1926.

Austen's early works—which include plays, stories and poetry—are collectively referred to as her Juvenilia. This first volume includes: *Frederic & Elfrida, Jack & Alice, Edgar & Emma, Henry and Eliza, The Adventures of Mr. Harley, Sir William Mountague, Memoirs of Mr. Clifford, The Beautifull Cassandra* [sic]*, Amelia Webster, The Visit, The Mystery, The Three Sisters, A Beautiful Description, The Generous Curate, and Ode to Pity.*

---. *Volume the Second* [Juvenilia]. Ed. R.W Chapman. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1951.

The second volume of Austen's juvenilia includes: *Love and Freindship* [sic], *Lesley Castle, The History of England, A Collection of Letters, The Female Philosopher, The First Act of a Comedy, A Letter from a Young Lady, A Tour through Wales,* and *A Tale.*

---. *Volume the Third* [Juvenilia]. Ed. B.C. Southam. Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1963.

The third volume of Austen's juvenilia includes: *Evelyn* and *Catharine, or the Bower.*

---. *Watsons, The.* London: Leonard Parsons, 1923. Print.

This is another of Austen's unfinished works. It focuses on Emma, the daughter of a widowed clergyman, who, after living with a wealthy aunt, returns home to live with her father, brothers, and sisters. Emma's return is noted by her neighbor, the young Lord Osbourn, who is attracted to her.

For more information about Jane Austen's life and times, take a look at:

Austen Leigh, James Edward. *A Memoir of Jane Austen*. 2nd ed. London: 1871. Print.

Written by Jane Austen's nephew, this biography depicts his "dear Aunt Jane" through the recollections of her family members, as many of her

papers had been destroyed after her death. This second edition includes additional family papers, letters, and biographical material.

Austen-Leigh, William and Richard Arthur. *Jane Austen, Her Life and Letters: A Family Record*. Ed. Deirdre Le Faye. Rev. and expanded ed. London: British Library, 1989. Print.

Written by Jane Austen's descendants, this book is a comprehensive biography and family history. It also includes a family pedigree.

Fergus, Jan. *Jane Austen: A Literary Life*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. Print.

Unlike other biographies that focus on Austen's personal and familial life, Fergus's biography examines Austen's life as a professional writer.

Gilson, David. *A Bibliography of Jane Austen*. Oxford : Clarendon, 1982. Print.

Originally intended to be an expansion of Geoffrey Keynes's 1929 Nonesuch Press bibliography, Gilson's work is an extensive, comprehensive bibliography of Austen's work.

Grey, J. David, ed. *The Jane Austen Handbook: With a Dictionary of Jane Austen's Life and Works*. London: Athlone, 1986. Print.

A collection of 65 essays, this reference book spans a wide array of topics from amateur theatrics to verses. It also includes plot summaries, chronologies, and a dictionary of Austen's life and works.

Hodge, Jane Aiken. *Only a Novel: The Double Life of Jane Austen*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1972. Print.

In this biographical study of Austen, Hodge asserts that Austen lived two lives: one as an author and one as a regular person. Hodge uses Austen's letters and other biographical materials to support her thesis.

Jenkins, Elizabeth. *Jane Austen: A Biography*. London: V. Gollancz, 1938. Print.

Jenkins was one of the founders of the Jane Austen Society and this biography is acclaimed for its readability. It depicts Austen in terms of her humanity, detailing her interests, and in terms of Regency Culture.

Lascelles, Mary. *Jane Austen and Her Art*. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1939. Print.

Jane Austen and Her Art is a formal study of Austen and her works. The first half of the book focuses on Austen's life and development as a writer and the second half is devoted to a discussion of her style and narrative art.

Laski, Marghanita. *Jane Austen and Her World*. London: Thames & Hudson,

1969. Print.

Outfitted with illustrations and hailed as a pictorial biography, this book studies the works and influence of Jane Austen.

Le Faye, Deirdre. *Jane Austen: A Family Record*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. Print.

Le Faye's biography is acclaimed for its factual basis. It details Austen's life, background, and career.

Michon, Cathryn and Pamela Norris. *Jane Austen's Little Advice Book*. 2nd Ed. New York: MJF Books, 2009. Print.

This text is a compilation of Austen quotations interspersed with witty commentary and cultural contextualization from the compilers.

Murray, Venetia. *An Elegant Madness*. London: Penguin Books, 1998.

Murray concisely gives an account of Regency England, using original material from the time period, such as menus, memoirs, rare cartoons, letters and diaries.

Nicolson, Nigel. *The World of Jane Austen*. Photographs Stephen Colover. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1991. Print.

This biography focuses on the world that Jane Austen inhabited. It includes a photographic study of the homes and landscapes that influenced her novels.

Spence, Jon. *Becoming Jane*. London: Hambledon Continuum, 2003. Print.

Becoming Jane is a biography that focuses on Austen's early life and her relationship with Tom Lefroy. This book was the foundation for the film, also titled Becoming Jane.

Sullivan, Margaret C. *The Jane Austen Handbook: Proper Life Skills from Regency England*. Illus. Kathryn Rathke. Philadelphia: Quirk Books, 2007. Print.

This fun handbook is a guide to Regency culture. It includes advice such as: how to behave at your first ball, how to ride sidesaddle, and how to decline an unwanted marriage proposal.

Tomalin, Claire. *Jane Austen: A Life*. Random House-Vintage: New York, 1997. Print. Tomalin's biography superbly details Austen's life, despite the fact that Austen's family destroyed most of her letters.

Tomalin challenges the saintly Austen legacy that her nephew tried to create in his Memoir.

Welland, Freydis Jane. *Jane Austen. Life in the Country*. Illus. James Edward Austen-Leigh. Vancouver: A Room of One's Own Press, 2005. Print.

Life in the Country is a collection of Jane Austen quotes that detail her experiences of living in the English countryside. It also includes silhouette engravings of the English countryside wrought by Austen's nephew, James Edward Austen-Leigh.

Selected Sequels & Adaptations

Aidan, Pamela. *An Assembly Such as This: A Novel of Fitzwilliam Darcy, Gentleman*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2003. Print.

Written from Mr. Darcy's point of view, this is the first in a series giving his thoughts on the occurrences of *Pride and Prejudice*.

---. *Duty and Desire: A Novel of Fitzwilliam Darcy, Gentleman*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2004. Print.

In the second novel of Pamela Aidan's series, Mr. Darcy travels back to Oxford to visit old friends and take his mind off Elizabeth. While there he is set upon by husband hunters and society ladies whose advances he must fend off.

---. *These Three Remain: A Novel of Fitzwilliam Darcy, Gentleman*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2005. Print.

The third and final installment of Pamela Aidan's series gives us a peek into Mr. Darcy's self reflection after his failed first marriage proposal to Elizabeth. Once again the reader is thrust into the narrative of Pride and Prejudice when Mr. Darcy runs into Elizabeth at his home and tries again to win her over.

---. *Young Master Darcy: A Lesson in Honour*. Coeur d'Alene:

Wytherngate Press, 2010. Print.

This prequel to *Pride and Prejudice* follows thirteen-year-old Darcy home on holiday from Eton. While home, young Darcy learns that his mother is ill and sets upon a journey to find out what it really means to be a Darcy.

Birchall, Diana. *Mrs. Darcy's Dilemma: A Sequel to Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Inc, 2004. Print.

This novel picks up 25 years after the wedding of Elizabeth and Darcy. We find the couple happily married, but when Mrs. Darcy's nieces come to visit the whole family is thrown into scandal.

Burris, Skylar H. *Conviction: A Sequel to Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice*. Scenery Hill: Double Edge Press, 2006. Print.

This sequel to *Pride and Prejudice* follows Georgiana Darcy, Darcy's younger sister, on her search to find love and her purpose in life. This novel introduces many new characters in addition to including well known characters from Austen's original novel.

Dawkins, Jane. *Letters from Pemberley*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Inc, 2007. Print.

This novel is a collection of letters between Elizabeth, the new Mrs. Darcy, and her sister Jane. The letters are filled with details about Elizabeth's new

life at Pemberley, including everything from her day to day doings to her anxieties about her new life.

---. *More Letters from Pemberley*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Inc, 2007. Print.

This novel is a continuation of the letters between the two newly married Bennet sisters from 1814 to 1819. These letters contain more detail of Elizabeth's married life, including the birth of an heir!

Grange, Amanda. *Dear Mr. Darcy: A Retelling of Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Berkley Books, 2012. Print.

In this novel, Grange retells the story of *Pride and Prejudice* through Mr. Darcy's letters. These letters provide a unique insight into the man that steals Elizabeth's heart as they range in topic from his father's death to his meeting with the aforementioned Bennet sister.

---. *Mr. Darcy's Diary*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Inc, 2007. Print

Once again, Grange is retelling the story of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's courtship through his eyes but this time in the form of diary entries.

---. *Wickham's Diary*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Inc, 2011. Print.

This novel gives us insight to the inner thoughts and motivations of Mr.

Wickham via diary entries.

Louise, Kara. *Darcy's Voyage*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Landmark, 2010. Print.

Elizabeth Bennet meets Mr. Darcy on a voyage to America. Their story in comparison to *Pride and Prejudice*, is significantly altered. Elizabeth becomes ill down in steerage and her conditions worsen. Mr. Darcy makes a unexpected offer to help her out.

---. *Only Mr. Darcy Will Do*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Landmark, 2011. Print.

After her father dies, Elizabeth Bennet goes to work as a governess for the Willstones, who are acquaintances of the Bingleys and the Darcys. Elizabeth finds herself once again drawn to Mr. Darcy. Mrs. Willstone's sister also finds herself drawn to Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth begins to think he will never renew his proposal.

Potter, Alexandra. *Me and Mr. Darcy*. New York: Ballantine Book, 2007. Print.

Emily Albright is fed up with modern day dating and has decided she would rather go home and read *Pride and Prejudice*. Emily goes to England on a guided tour of Austen's home. Her company on the tour are very unromantic and some are old and grumpy. The last thing Emily expects is to encounter a

handsome man riding in a field, but it turns out to be Mr. Darcy himself. Her fantasy becomes a reality.

Reynolds, Abigail. *A Pemberley Medley*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2011. Print.

In this collection of five short stories that are variations on *Pride and Prejudice*, Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth encounter a series of problems that threaten their relationship and future. The stories included are "Such Differing Reports," "A Succession of Rain," "Reason's Rule" (an excerpt from The Rule of Reason), "The Most Natural Thing," and "Intermezzo".

---. *By Force of Instinct: A Pride and Prejudice Variation*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2007. Print.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Elizabeth doesn't expect to see Mr. Darcy after his proposal in Hunsford. The family business requires Mr. Darcy to stay at Rosings after giving Elizabeth his letter. Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy encounter more time together and even more confusion. This book focuses on outcomes that could have happened in Pride and Prejudice.

---. *From Lambton to Longbourn: A Pride and Prejudice Variation*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2007. Print.

At Lambton Inn, Lydia makes a devastating decision to run off with Wickham. In this book, Elizabeth considers what her life would have been

like if she had pursued her curiosities about Mr. Wickham. This is another novel that considers the roads not taken in *Pride and Prejudice*.

---. *Mr. Darcy's Letter*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2011. Print.

Reputation in *Pride and Prejudice* is fragile and if anyone found out that Elizabeth Bennet received a letter from the single Mr. Darcy, her reputation would have been ruined. She could have been forced to marry a man she didn't like. In this book, Elizabeth does not read Mr. Darcy's letter and goes home unaware of Mr. Wickham's true nature. She confronts Wickham and puts herself and Mr. Darcy in danger of Wickham's deviousness.

---. *The Last Man in The World*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2007. Print.

In response to Mr. Darcy's first proposal, Elizabeth is furious and refuses him. But if she had not said no, would she learn how admirable Mr. Darcy really could be? In this book, Elizabeth does not say no, instead she agrees to marry Mr. Darcy. The two must learn how to get along without the knowing whether or not she is sure of him. Elizabeth and Darcy explore the meaning of true love in the variation.

---. *Without Reserve: A Pride and Prejudice Variation*. Wisconsin: Intertidal Press, 2007. Print.

In this variation, Elizabeth Bennet accepts the proposal of a childhood friend

before meeting Darcy again. Darcy must decide if he is willing to fight to win the women he loves.

Wasylowski, Karen V. *Darcy and Fitzwilliam: A Tale of a Gentleman and an Officer*. Naperville: Sourcebooks Landmark, 2011. Print.

Best friends Fitzwilliam Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam have different ways of going about getting the women they love. In this variation of *Pride and Prejudice*, both men are the only ones who can help each other out of their problems.

Webb, J. & Grange, A. *Pride and Pyramids*. Naperville: Sourcebooks, 2012. Print.

The Darcys travel to Egypt to find and recover ancient treasure. They experience adventure, but also iattempt to put an ancient grudge to rest.

Selected Research Topics

As part of a course assignment, students developed posters reflecting their indpendent research into the Regency contexts behind Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. All of the students' posters will be on display as part of *Pride and Prejudice:* The Bicentennial on October 10-12, 2013 at Wright State University in Dayton, OH. Below, you can see a few examples of the students' work:

Liam Duncan on servants and clergy in Regency England:

[redacted]

Laura Gray on dancing in the Regency:

[redacted]

Christie Haney on ladies' reading in the Regency:

[redacted]

Katie Mullins on music and *Pride and Prejudice*:

[redacted]

Jessica Nastasi on food *Pride and Prejudic:*

[redacted]

Heather Weiss on Brighton in Regency England:

[redacted]

Thank You

We hope you enjoyed our *Pride and Prejudice: The Reader's Guide*! Thank you for exploring our work, and we hope to see you with your copy of Austen's novel and your best Regency attire at an assembly sometime soon.